F.O.
371

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98507

SUPPLIED
FOR THE
PUBLIC SERVICE

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/59

FROM

Mr Heath M.P.
to Mr Nutting.

No.

Dated 27. X. 52

Received in Registry— 4. XI. 52

Suggests that a group of M.P.s should inspect the workings of UNRWA.

References

98507

MINUTES

See minutes with

EW 7/11
RF 7/11

(Print)

(How disposed of)

By Mr Heath M.P.
for Mr Nutting 5 Nov.
By Mr H. Knight Beirut
for Sir J. Bowker. 5 Nov.
Copy to Ch Amman
Ch. Beirut
Ch. Damascus
Ch. Cairo 5 Nov.

(Action completed)	(Index)
25/11	10/7/53

42863

SUGGESTED VISIT BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.

..... In the attached letter to Mr Nutting, Mr Edward Heath, M.P., asks that consideration should be given to a suggestion made to him privately by an Oxford comtemporary who is now with the Advisory Commission, that it would be a useful thing for two or three Members of Parliament to go out and have a look at the workings of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. Assuming the Oxford contemporary to be British and not American, French nor Turkish, it strikes me as slightly improper for a member of the Delegation to the Advisory Commission of U.N.R.W.A., who is appointed and paid by Her Majesty's Government, to write direct to a Member of Parliament and make suggestions of this sort, however well intentioned. This said, it remains to consider the merits of the suggestion.

3. The U.N.R.W.A. was set up by resolution of the General Assembly of the 8th December, 1949. As originally established, its objects were

(a) "To carry out in collaboration with local Governments the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the Economic Survey Mission ;

(b) to consult with the interested Near Eastern Governments concerning measures to be taken by them proportionate to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available".

The Director of the Agency is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Its funds are provided by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and from some non members. The United States Government contributes the bulk of the money and our own contribution is much larger than any other single contributor. For the Agency's financial year 1952-53 we have promised the equivalent of $15.m.

4. At its Sixth Session the United Nations General Assembly approved a programme submitted by the Agency, whereby it would spend $250.m. on relief and reintegration for Palestine refugees over the three-year period 1st July, 1951, to the 30th June, 1954. It was intended that $200.m. should be spent on reintegration and $50.m. on relief. The first year of this programme has been disappointing. Practically no refugees have been resettled and negotiations between the Arab Governments on reintegration projects have been slow and difficult. This will mean that the reduction of relief expenditure envisaged for the second year of the three-year programme will not be achieved and that relief for 1952-53 will have to be increased at the expense of the sum available for reintegration projects. A solution sponsored by the Advisory Commission Powers, continuing the programme and endorsing the necessary adjustments in relief expenditure, is now being debated by the Ad Hoc Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

5. The difficulties confronting the Agency in resettling refugees spring partly from the inherent difficulty of the task and partly from the reluctance of the Arab Governments and of the refugees themselves to push ahead with resettlement schemes.

/6. The Agency .....

6. The Agency provides a natural target for criticism by the Arab Nationalists since its object is to find a practical solution to the refugee problem which means their resettlement outside Israel. Arab Nationalism, however, continues to demand their return to their original homes. Although Arab delegations voted for the resolution endorsing the three-year plan, their hesitations in its implementation show that resettlement outside Israel still goes strongly against the grain. Arab criticism of U.N.R.W.A. takes the form of attacks on the adequacy of rations and amenities provided for the refugees and represents efforts towards resettlement as attempts to deprive Palestine Arabs of their right to return to their homes, which has been endorsed by a resolution of the United Nations on the 11th December, 1948. There are also many Arab allegations of incompetent, expensive and corrupt administration by the Agency. Criticism from non Arabs points to U.N.R.W.A.'s failure so far to make any appreciable progress in resettlement and occasionally endorses Arab allegations of inefficiency and wasteful administration.

7. Since political and economic considerations beyond the Agency's control have so far prevented any real progress in resettling the refugees, and since the Agency is under a constant fire of Arab criticism which is often both malicious and ill-informed, it is no wonder that it is not a very "happy ship", and Parliamentary visitors would be likely to hear plenty of grievances from within as well as criticisms from outside the Agency.

8. It is therefore somewhat difficult to decide whether a Parliamentary visit would help or hinder the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards the refugees. This is that, while they have the right to return to their own homes, it is in their own interest that the greater part of them should be absorbed into the surrounding Arab countries. On the one hand, Her Majesty's Government would welcome the diffusion of more accurate understanding of the importance and magnitude of the problem and of the difficulties confronting the Agency in their attempts to solve it. On the other hand, intemperate criticism either of the Agency or of the attitude of Arab Governments towards it, which might be stimulated by a Parliamentary visit, would be most unwelcome.

9. Before deciding, therefore, whether a Parliamentary visit would be useful or otherwise, I suggest that we might ask the opinion of Sir Henry Knight, the United Kingdom Representative on the Advisory Commission, and those of our Representatives in Amman, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus, and I attach letters accordingly.

10. Mr Heath does not say anything about the financing of such a tour. I assume his intention is that Her Majesty's Government should pay. If so, the Treasury would have to be consulted and I attach a draft.

11. I submit a draft reply to Mr Heath.

£ 29/10

Eastern Dept. (Mr Wardrop)

Sir J. Bowker

J.C.B.Richmond

(J.C.B.Richmond.)

28th October 1952.

I agree that it would be
well to seek view first
as suggested.

R. J. Bowker
31/x

Mr. Nutting.

This might be a good idea if the "visitors" cd. be hand-picked. They wd. of course have to be from all three (or at least two main) parties. Mr. Heath is a whip and ∴ he ~~we~~ might be ~~the better~~ able to help us choose the right chaps.

I'd prefer not to approach the Treasury at this stage. The draft suggested will only ~~give~~ encourage them ~~an easy opportunity~~ to turn the whole idea down & their position will be hardened if we subsequently decide to send a delegation.

Nov. 1

Acted.
28/10

1. Mr. Kittick
2. ~~H.N. (E.&S.) Dept.~~ MES.
for urgent
AS

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1

27. x. 52.

E E1824/59

Dear Anthony.

In a recent personal note to me an Oxford contemporary of mine who is now with the Advisory Commission to the United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees suggests that it would be a useful thing if two or three of our colleagues in the House were to go out to have a look at this agency, to which we contribute funds.

The field has generally been left so far entirely to the freelance journalists - not always with the best results. My friend feels that a problem of this size & importance deserves the attention on the spot of some parliamentary representatives.

Could you consider this suggestion? I appreciate that any party required will come back on us!

Yours ever

Edward Heath

M.B.E., M.P.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No. EE1824/59

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

Edward ~~Nutting~~ Heath,
Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
S.W. 1.

FROM :
Mr Nutting.

RECEIVED IN DIVISION
- 4 NOV 1952
SENT TO TYPE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

5th November,
~~October~~, 1952.

Draft OUTFILE

Thank you for your letter of the 27th October, suggesting that a visit from two or three Members of Parliament ~~might be useful~~ to the Middle East to look at the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, might be useful.

The Department is consulting our Representative on the Advisory Commission of the Agency, and our Representatives in the countries mainly concerned with the refugee problem, and when their views are received I will write to you again.

~~(A. Nutting.)~~

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

(12733) 7/51 D.L.

OUTFILE

(EE 1824/59) 5th November, 1952.

Thank you for your letter of the 27th October, suggesting that a visit from two or three Members of Parliament to the Middle East to look at the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, might be useful.

The Department is consulting our Representative on the Advisory Commission of the Agency, and our Representatives in the countries mainly concerned with the refugee problem, and I will write to you again when their views are received.

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary)

E.R.G. Heath, Esq., M.B.E., M.P.,
House of Commons.

Registry No. EE1824/59

~~Top Secret~~.
~~Secret~~.
Confidential.
~~Restricted~~.
~~Open~~.

Draft.

Sir Henry Knight,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
c/o British
Embassy,
Beirut.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

OUTFILE

+4C

5th November, 1952.

In a letter to Mr Nutting, Mr Edward Heath, M.P., has suggested that it might be useful for two or three Members of Parliament to go to the Middle East and have a look at the working of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. Apart from the question of financing such a tour, on which the Treasury ~~might~~ may have decided views, we find it difficult to make up our minds about the possible value of such a visit. ~~and would~~ 3 I should welcome your opinion and those of H.M.R.R. in Amman, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus, to whom I am copying this letter.

~~3~~. On the one hand, we should certainly welcome a wider diffusion in Parliament of accurate knowledge of the importance and magnitude of the refugee problem and of the difficulties confronting the Agency in their attempts to solve it. ✗ On the other hand, we should not wish to encourage such a visit if its main result were to increase intemperate criticism of the handling of the refugee problem by the United Nations or of the attitude adopted by the Arab Governments towards the Agency.

FROM :
Sir James Bowker.

R. J. Bowker
31/8

COPIES to
1. Chancery, Amman.
2. Chancery, Beirut,
3. Chancery, Damascus.
4. Chancery, Cairo.

JWBM
3/11

(J. Bowker.)

✓ add at -x-

"We shd. of course do our best to hand-pick the MP's."

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

RECEIVED IN DIVISION
- 4 NOV 1952
SENT TO TYPE
4/11

(10/48) (22601) Wt. 8471-183 200m 6/49 G.S.St.

Registry No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

Edward Heath Esq.,
Treasury,
S.W. 1.

FROM :
Mr Richmond.

R. J. Bowker
3/x

See Mr Nuttings minute
JWSR
3/11

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(10/48) (22601) Wt. 8471-188 200m 6/49 G.S.St.

Middle East Secretariat,

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

November, 1952.

Mr Edward Heath, M.P., has written to Mr Nutting to suggest that it might be useful for two or three Members of Parliament to visit the Middle East and have a look at the workings of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to whose funds Her Majesty's Government, as you know, is the second largest contributor.

2. We are undecided about the merits of this suggestion. On the one hand there would be advantage in spreading knowledge of the magnitude and importance of the refugee problem among Members of Parliament. On the other hand, such a visit might give rise to further intemperate and ill-informed criticism by Arabs and others of the Agency. We have therefore written to Sir Henry Knight, the United Kingdom Representative on the Advisory Commission, and to H.M.R.R. in Amman, Beirut, Damascus and Cairo for their comments on this suggestion.

SUSPEND

3. Mr Heath does not say anything about how such a tour would be financed, but it is to be presumed that he would expect Her Majesty's Government to pay. Since the Treasury may have decided views on this, I am informing you of the proposal at once.

(J.C.B.Richmond.)

(EE 1824/59)

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

5th November, 1952.

OUTFILE

In a letter to Mr. Nutting, Mr. Edward Heath, M.P., has suggested that it might be useful for two or three Members of Parliament to go to the Middle East and have a look at the working of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. Apart from the question of financing such a tour, on which the Treasury may have decided views, we find it difficult to make up our minds about the possible value of such a visit. On the one hand, we should certainly welcome a wider diffusion in Parliament of accurate knowledge of the importance and magnitude of the refugee problem and of the difficulties confronting the Agency in their attempts to solve it. We should of course do our best to hand-pick the Members of Parliament. On the other hand, we should not wish to encourage such a visit if its main result were to increase intemperate criticism of the handling of the refugee problem by the United Nations or of the attitude adopted by the Arab Governments towards the Agency.

3. I should welcome your opinion and those of Her Majesty's Representatives in Amman, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus, to whom I am copying this letter.

(R.J. Bowker)

Sir Henry Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Beirut.

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/60

1952

FROM

Mrs Chapman
Andrews.
Beirut

No. 685

Dated 7.11.52

Received in Registry— 7.11.52.

Parliamentary Question for 12th November.

Total number of ration recipients - refugees who have been settled

REFERENCES

MINUTES

10/11

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)	(Index)
17/11	

38679

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E

Cypher/OTP

FILES

Mr. Chapman-Andrews
No. 685
7th November, 1952

D. 10.36 a.m. 7th November, 1952
R. 10.40 a.m. 7th November, 1952

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No. 989. EE 182

Following from Knight.

Since Myers' telegram total number of ration recipients have been reduced by 17,200 which includes 1160 persons settled by agency.

2. There are a further 7800 pending.

3. Major progress has been [? grp. omitted] in Syria with over 300 settled and 4800 pending and in Jordan with over 400 settled and 2400 pending.

ADVANCE COPIES:

Sir J. Bowker
Head of Eastern Department

K K K K

7 NOV 1952

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/61

FROM

Parliamentary Question

No.

Dated 12.11.52

Received in Registry— 14.11.52

Arab Refugees.

Major Tufton Beamish. asked the Secretary of State to make a statement on the progress of UNRWA, & the prospect of an early settlement.

References

MINUTES

EV 17/11

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Tel) Beirut 989

6/11

(Action completed)	(Index)
19/11	10/1/53

42863

EASTERN

E 1824/61 F

31.

4

Parliamentary Question

* 71 **Major Tufton Beamish :** To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he will make a statement on the progress made by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine refugees ; and the prospect of an early solution of this problem.

Lewis

12 NOV 1952

Flag A.

ANSWERED 12 NOV 1952
REPLY ATTACHED.

4th Page

This question must be a follow-up of Major Beamish's question of the 21st July when he asked whether Mr Nutting would be in a position next Autumn to give a full progress report on the resettlement of Arab refugees. Mr Nutting then said that he would do what he could, but would prefer not to be tied to a time.

2. Any such report could not point to much progress in resettlement. The Director's Report to the Assembly for the year ending the 30th June 1952 shows that the number of refugees on the 30th June 1952 (881,673) was only 318 less than on the 1st July 1951 (881,991). Nearly 46,000 refugees were removed from the ration lists for various reasons during this period, but births and reinstatements almost entirely offset this reduction. The number - about 1,500 - resettled by the Agency up to that time was given by Mr Nutting in answer to questions from Mr Sorensen and Mr Phillips Price on the 25th June. Since then a further 1,160 refugees have been settled by the Agency. In addition to the meagre total resettled by the Agency some 12,000 have been resettled in Israel by the Israel Government, and it is estimated that about 100,000 of the richer refugees reintegrated themselves in Jordan soon after the exodus.

Flag B.
Flag C

3. The hopes held out by the Agency's three year programme which was endorsed by the General Assembly in January 1952 and which looked forward to a solution of the problem by the 30th June 1954 cannot possibly be fulfilled. In view of the lack of progress in resettlement the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly at the present session has recognised the necessity of increasing the amounts allotted for relief in the second and third years of the three year programme. On the positive side, UNRWA. has signed an agreement with Jordan whereby $11.m. will be spent in settling some 25,000 refugees. A similar agreement involving $30.m. and about 80,000 refugees (already in Syria) has been signed with Syria. For the present Syria wishes this to be kept secret. She presumably fears it may be considered a deviation from the Arab League policy in this matter which lays down that the maximum possible number of refugees should be settled on the West bank in Jordan, and only thereafter should resettlement further from Israel be entertained. A study of the technical possibilities of developing the waters of the Yarmuk River in Jordan is being undertaken at the expense of Point IV, UNRWA., and the Jordan Development Board. If this scheme can be carried out it holds out a prospect of eventual resettlement for about 100,000 refugees.

Flag D

937/9

NOV 1952

/4. Any statement .....

4. Any statement made in response to Major Beamish should, I suggest,

(i) Describe the magnitude of the problem ;

(ii) pay tribute to the successful administration of relief by UNRWA. and to the Agency's work for the welfare, health and education of the refugees ;

(iii) describe the difficulties in the way of large-scale resettlement, and admit that the hopes embodied in the three-year programme cannot be fulfilled within the period laid down;

(iv) affirm that nevertheless resettlement in neighbouring Arab countries without prejudice to their right to repatriation or compensation is in the best interests of the refugees themselves and that we should therefore continue to support UNRWA. in their efforts to bring this about.

5. I attach a tentative draft statement on these lines. The advantage of making such a statement is that it would dissipate hopes which appear to be current that the problem is well on the way to solution. This would mitigate the disappointment which is bound to be felt when the period of the three-year programme ends, as humanly speaking it must, with large sums of money unspent and large numbers of refugees still on the ration list . I think it is important that the true position should be widely known. If exaggerated hopes are suddenly disappointed at the end of the three-year period it will be more difficult to arrange for continuing assistance to refugees after June 1954, as presumably we shall wish to do. On the other hand, such a statement might provoke questions on our intentions for the period after June 1954, and we do not of course want to commit outselves now about this. I suggest, however, that any such questions could be answered by saying that any proposals for continuing the programme of the Agency after June 1954, if this became necessary, would have to come in the first place from UNRWA.'s Advisory Commission, on which the United States, the French and the Turkish Governments, as well as Her Majesty's Government, are represented. On balance, I think it would be advisable for a statement to be made.

E. Dept. I have suggested a few small amendments. 11/11

Sir James Bowker

J.W.B. Richmond
10/11

I agree.
R. J. Bowker.
11/xi

Miss Jose/

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

(44085) Wt.31461/245 220.000 11/51 A.& E.W.LTD. GP.685

Minutes.

.....

Miss Jose has pointed out that the draft statement I had suggested in answer to Major Beamish is far too long.

I attach an alternative reply.

I still think that it might be valuable to inform the House rather more fully about this problem and Mr Nutting may wish to consider circulating the longer statement in the official report.

J.C.B.Richmond

(J.C.B.Richmond.)
11th November 1952.

I'm sorry, but neither draft will do. The first is too long. The second too short. Something on the lines of the first page of Mr. Richmond's minute, perhaps omitting too much repetition of facts/

Minutes.

Facts given in my reply on June 25th, wd. be the right idea. We might add a sentence to show that UNRWA is doing its utmost despite Arab prejudices.

Ron

Nov. 11.

I submit a dft on these lines.

J.W.B. Richmond
12/11

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

The first year of the Agency's three-year programme ended on the 30th June 1952. The number of refugees receiving rations on that date was 881,673, which is only 318 less than on the 1st July 1951. During the year nearly 46,000 refugees had been removed from the ration lists for various reasons, including resettlement ; but births and reinstatements almost entirely offset this reduction. On the 25th June, in reply to questions from the hon. Members for Leyton and Gloucestershire West, I gave some figures of the numbers resettled up to that time. Since ~~then~~ my statement on 25th June the total number of those receiving rations has been reduced by 17,200. Of these, 1,160 have been directly settled by the Agency. A further 7,800 are expected to be settled shortly.

The results of the first year of the three-year programme have thus I regret to say disappointed expectations. ~~and prospects of an early solution are not bright.~~ ~~Because of the lack of progress in resettlement~~ Because of the slow progress in resettlement the General Assembly ~~at its present Session~~ has agreed ~~recognised the necessity of~~ to increasing the amounts allotted for relief in the second ~~and third~~ years of the programme from $18 to $23 m. ~~This will reduce the amounts available for resettlement by $18.m.~~ ~~There are, however, certain grounds~~

~~/for hope.~~ ...

31. **Major Beamish** asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will make a statement on the progress made by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine refugees; and the prospect of an early solution of this problem.

Mr. Nutting: The first year of the Agency's three-year programme ended on 30th June, 1952. The number of refugees receiving rations on that date was 881,673, which is only 318 less than on 1st July, 1951. During the year nearly 46,000 refugees had been removed from the ration lists for various reasons, including resettlement; but births and reinstatements almost entirely offset this reduction.

Since my statement on 25th June, the total number of those receiving rations has been reduced by 17,200. Of these, 1,160 have been directly settled by the Agency. A further 7,800 are expected to be settled shortly.

The results of the first year of the three-year programme have thus, I regret to say, disappointed expectations. Because of the slow progress in resettlement, the General Assembly has agreed to increase the amounts allotted for relief in the second year of the programme from 18 million dollars to 23 million dollars. The Agency's agreement with Jordan, under which 11 million dollars will be spent in settling some 25,000 refugees, is making some progress. Negotiations for a similar agreement with Syria are still being pursued. A study of the technical possibilities of developing the waters of the Yarmuk River in Jordon is being undertaken.

There are thus signs that the Agency's efforts to obtain the co-operation of Arab Governments in resettlement are beginning to bear fruit.

Major Beamish: Since such very little and such disappointing progress has been made during the last two years, as is shown by my hon. Friend's statement, is there not some new initiative which might be taken through the United Nations in order to try to solve this problem which is upsetting the security of the whole Middle East?

Mr. Nutting: The real problem is to get the co-operation of the Arab countries and that, I am glad to say, we appear at long last to be doing; but this is, of course, a very long-term problem.

Mr. Stokes: In view of the supplementary question and of the very considerable increase in the fortuitous oil revenues now falling to some of the Arab Governments, would Her Majesty's Government consider making representations to those Arab Governments that the relief of these poor Arabs, who are having such a terrible time, should become the first charge on those oil revenues?

Mr. Nutting: We will certainly take note of the right hon. Gentleman's suggestion and do everything possible in this matter.

12 NOV 1952

RECEIVED IN C.O.
14 NOV 1952
SENT TO DEPT.

~~for hope~~. The Agency's agreement with Jordan, under which $11.m. will be spent in settling some 25,000 refugees, is making some progress. Negotiations for a similar agreement with Syria, ~~for the settlement of the refugees already in that country,~~ are still being ~~actively~~ pursued. A study of the technical possibilities of developing the waters of the Yarmuk River in Jordan is being undertaken ~~at the expense of Point IV, the Agency, and the Jordan Development Board.~~

1. If this Yarmuk River scheme can be carried out, it holds out a prospect of eventual resettlement for about 100,000 refugees. There are thus signs that the Agency's efforts to obtain the co-operation of Arab Governments in resettlement are ~~thus~~ beginning to bear fruit.

Syria

PQ's 25th June and 21st July attached.

attach.

2. The Euphrates scheme referred to by Sir R. Glyn (Abingdon) on 25th June has unfortunately made no progress.

Flag B.

On the 25th June, in reply to questions from ~~Mr Sorensen and Mr Philipps Price~~ the hon. Members for Leyton and Chesterfield West, I gave some information about the progress made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees up to that time. Since then the total number of ration recipients has been reduced by 17,200. Of these, 1,160 have been directly settled by the Agency. A further 7,800. are expected to be settled shortly.

2. The prospect of an early solution of this problem is not particularly bright, but it is hoped that the Agency's plans for reintegration will make more progress during the second year of their three-year programme, which started on the 1st July.

DRAFT REPLY
PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION
Major Tufton Beamish
12th November 1952.

I am glad to have this opportunity to inform the House about this important and intractable problem and of the efforts which are being made by the United Nations Agency towards its solution.

The Arab refugees number nearly nine-hundred thousand. Rather more than half of these are in Jordan and somewhat fewer than a quarter are in the Gaza Strip which has been administered by Egypt since the Palestine war. The remainder are divided between Syria and the Lebanon. A small residue in Israel and Iraq are being cared for by the Governments of these countries.

The refugees left their homes in the early Summer of 1948. From November 1948 until April 1950 relief work was carried out by the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees with the co-operation of three voluntary agencies. Since then the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which was established by a General Assembly Resolution of the 8th December 1949, has looked after the refugees. The Agency has done great work in administering relief and providing

/for their .....

for their welfare, health and education. It is, I think, a testimony to this work that after four years the refugees should be in as good a state of health as the surrounding populations. Her Majesty's Government is represented on the Advisory Commission of the Agency and has played a full part in providing funds for its humanitarian work. [The amounts contributed by HMG are ~~being~~ given in ~~answer~~ the suggested answer to Sir R. Reid]

The success of the Agency in saving the refugees from starvation and despair has not yet, however, been extended to their efforts to reintegrate them into the economic life of the Middle East. A major attack on this aspect of the problem was contained in the Agency's three year programme of relief and reintegration approved by the General Assembly in January 1952. Under this programme the Agency intended to spend or commit $200.m. by the 30th June 1954 on projects to be agreed between the Agency and the Middle East Governments concerned which would lead to the reintegration of refugees. Progress in negotiating these project agreements has been slow and difficult. The countries surrounding Israel are poor in fertile land suitable for resettlement projects and the Arab Governments show a [~~natural~~] reluctance, which is shared by the refugees, to plan resettlement for them in more promising areas further from their original homes such as Northern Syria or Iraq. This reluctance is

/illustrated by .....

illustrated by the Arab League's recent resolution that resettlement projects should start first in Jordan West of the river and later elsewhere taking into account the absorptive capacity of the areas selected. Since the West bank in Jordan is already seriously overcrowded it is to be hoped that the Arab Governments will now actively pursue possibilities of resettlement elsewhere. So far, U.N.R.W.A. has signed with Jordan an $11.m. programme designed to settle some twenty-five thousand refugees and has made progress towards a similar agreement with Syria. In addition, a scheme for development of the waters of the Yarmuk River in Jordan, which, if successfully carried out, holds a promise of eventual settlement for as many as a hundred-thousand refugees, is under joint study by U.N.R.W.A., the Technical Corporation Administration (Point IV), and the Jordan Development Board. Substantial resettlement, however, has not yet taken place and consequently the reduction from $27.m. to $18.m. of the sums allocated to relief, which was envisaged for the second year of the three-year programme, cannot take place. At the present session the General Assembly has therefore authorised ~~the increase of~~ relief funds amounting to $23.m. for this period. This increase will have to take place at the expense

which will it is hoped provide for considerably more.

/of the funds .....

of the funds available for reintegration, and thus represents a set-back to the three-year programme. At the present rate of progress it does not ~~in fact~~ seem possible for the problem to be solved in the three-year period, ~~as had been hoped.~~ and a resolute effort will have to be made to speed up the programme.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties and disappointments Her Majesty's Government, while accepting the principle, which has been confirmed by the United Nations, that the refugees have the right to return to their homes if they wish to do so, still consider that it is in their own interests that the bulk of them should be settled in the Arab countries. We intend therefore to continue to support the Agency in their efforts to bring this about.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry No. EE824/61

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret.~~
~~Confidential.~~
~~Restricted.~~
~~Open.~~

~~EMERGENCY~~
~~IMMEDIATE~~
PRIORITY
~~ROUTINE~~
with / without priority
~~DEFERRED~~

(Date) 6 NOV 1952

Despatched 1.37 p.M.

Draft.

Telegram to :— Beirut

No. 989

(Date) Nov 6

~~Repeat to~~ :—

RECEIVED IN C.E.O.
6 NOV 1952
SENT TO DEPT.

~~En Clair.~~ Enclair
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~~Cypher.~~

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[Security classification —if any] ~~Conf.~~

Addressed to ~~Beirut~~

telegram No. (date)

repeated for information to

Your tel 352 [of 20th June: Palestine Refugees]

Following for [Sir Henry] Knight.

Parliamentary Question for answer on 12th November asks for a statement on progress made by UNRWA and on prospect of an early solution of this problem.

2. Please telegraph by evening of 10th November any changes in numbers of refugees settled since Myers telegram under reference.

[illegible]
6/11

GR
12.25/[illegible]
6/11

(39690) Wt.35550/197 50,000 11/49
A.& E.W Ltd Gp.685

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BEIRUT

En clair

FILES

No. 989
6th November, 1952.

D. 1.37 p.m. 6th November, 1952.

PRIORITY

Your telegram No. 352 [of 20th June: Palestine Refugees].

Following for Sir Henry Knight.

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*****

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E 1824/62

FROM

Parliamentary Question.

No.

Dated 12-11-52

Received in Registry— 14-11-52.

Arabs Refugees.

Mr T. Reid asked what grants which had voted for Partition had not yet contributed to Arab Refugee Fund; also enquired re. H.M.G.'s contribution.

References

MINUTES

EW 17/11

(Print)

(How disposed of)

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.....

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(Action completed)	(Index)
C 19/11	24/11

42863

EASTERN

E E 1824/62

25.

Parliamentary Question

*[illegible] **Mr. Thomas Reid:** To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what governments which voted for the partition of Palestine have not yet contributed to the Arab Refugee Fund; and how much Britain has given or promised to this fund since the refugees left their homes.

La

Swindon

12 NOV 1952

ANSWERED 12 NOV 1952
REPLY ATTACHED.

The first part of this Question is identical with the question asked by Mr. Reid on May 21st. (See EE 1824/31.) I submit a draft reply.

C. Waterlow
7/11

Finance Dept
Sir J. Bowker.

HWS 7/11

J. B. Richmond
7/11

R. J. Bowker.
7/11

This is too long a list to read out. Either we shd. refer to old reply, add and subtract new laggards or repentants; or we shd. circulate the whole reply in Official Report.

Bor.
Nov. 11.

Redrafted
[illegible] 11/11

937

5 NOV 1952

ARAB REFUGEES (RELIEF)

25. **Mr. T. Reid** asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what governments which voted for the partition of Palestine have not yet contributed to the Arab Refugee Fund; and how much Britain has given or promised to this fund since the refugees left their homes.

Mr. Nutting: I would refer the hon. Gentleman to the reply I gave him on 21st May last. Of the Governments which voted in favour of partition and which I then listed as at no time having subscribed to the relief of Palestine refugees, Brazil and Haiti have now offered contributions for the period July, 1952, to June, 1953.

Since the refugees left their homes, Britain has given or offered a total of £13,100,000 to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

Captain Duncan: Will my hon. Friend take an early opportunity to make a further statement on the work done by the Refugees Commission in resettling these people, in view of the enormous sum of money that Britain has spent in dealing with this matter?

Mr. Nutting: There is a Question later on in the Order Paper and I should prefer to deal with this matter then.

12 NOV 1952

RECEIVED IN C.O.
14 NOV 1952
SENT TO

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

I would refer the h G to the reply I gave him on 21st May last.

Of the Governments which voted in favour of partition and which I then listed as at no time having subscribed to the relief of Palestine refugees ~~U.N. Relief and Works Agency~~, ~~Brazil, Haiti~~ Brazil and Haiti have now offered contributions for the period July 1952 to June 1953.

Since the refugees left their homes, Britain has given or offered a total of £13,100,000 to the UN Relief for Palestine Refugees and the UN Relief and Works Agency.

JRB 11/11

Notes for Supps beneath.

(26000) Wt 48969-208 200m. 4/50. G.S.St.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

DRAFT REPLY
TO
PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION
NO. 190
OF
WEDNESDAY
12TH NOVEMBER, 1952
BY
MR. THOMAS REID.

~~The Honourable Member may recall that~~ In answer to a similar question ~~which he asked~~ on May 21st, I gave the names of those Governments which voted for the Partition of Palestine and which did not subscribe to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees or to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency during the period December 1948 to June 1952. The list of Governments which voted for the Partition and which have not so far made or offered contributions for the further period July 1952 to June 1953 is as follows:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Liberia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay.

Some of these countries, as my Hon. friend will see, have however made contributions in previous years.

Since the refugees left their homes Britain has given or offered a total of ~~£15,125,850~~ 13,100,000 to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and the United Nations Relief Works Agency.

Brazil.
Denmark
Haiti
N.Z.
Sweden
Venezuela

Notes/...

Notes for Supplementaries.

1. The following table gives the breakdown by periods of the total contribution made or offered by Her Majesty's Government.

British

Contributions to the Arab

Refugees.

	£
To the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees for period December 1st 1948 to April 30th 1950:	1,100,000
To the United Nations Relief & Works Agency:	
(a) For period to June 1951.	28% 2,214,~~300~~
(b) For period to June 1952.	28.5% 4,~~458,440~~ (a)
(c) For period to June 1953. ~~(offered)~~	5,357,104 (b)
Total.	13,09? 960 £~~13,123~~,830

(a) Of which £1,571,428, allocated for resettlement, remains to be paid.

(b) Of which £540,000 has so far been paid, for the relief programme.

2. Of countries which have on previous occasions contributed, the following have so far offered no contribution for 1952-53 :-
Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa.

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/63

FROM

Mr Furlonge
Amman.

No. 550

Dated 17. 11. 52.

Received in Registry— 18. 11. 52.

Visit of M.P.'s to UNRWA.

Advises strongly against such a visit.

Ppt) Beirut, Cairo, Damascus.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

We await the comments of Beirut, Damascus, Cairo and Sir H. Knight.
B.U. 26 Nov.

JWBR 19/11

E. Dept. H.M. Parkar 20/11

I sympathize with Mr Furlonge.

A 19/11

B.U. Dec. 7th.

JWBR 25/11

References.

-/59.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.) 7/11

(Index.) 10/2/53

Next Paper.

31401 F.O.P

EE1824/63.

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Furlonge
No. 550
17th November, 1952

D. 3.03 p.m. 17th November, 1952

R. 3.22 p.m. 17th November, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 550 of 17th November
Repeated for information to
Beirut (for Sir H. Knight) Cairo Damascus

Bowker's letter EE 1824/59 to Knight.

In present somewhat disturbed state of refugee opinion in Jordan I should strongly deprecate such a visit which would undoubtedly be exploited for political purposes and would risk raising hopes which could not be fulfilled.

2. Letter follows.

Foreign Office pass to Beirut, Cairo and Damascus as my telegrams Nos. 178, 109 and 84 respectively.

[Repeated to Beirut, Cairo and Damascus].

DISTRIBUTED TO
Eastern Department
Middle East Secretariat

PPPP

18 NOV 1952

File Number:—

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/64

FROM

Mr John Brown
to Mr Selwyn Lloyd.

No.

Dated 5.11.52.

Received in Registry— 18.11.52.

Arab Refugees.

Encloses & discusses two copies of the "Intelligence Digest"

References

See within

CABINET DOCUMENT REMOVED AND DESTROYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CABINET OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS: THE ORIGINAL SHOULD BE FOUND IN THE CABINET OFFICE RECORDS.

MINUTES

B.V. on Mr Selwyn Lloyds return

JWSR 25/11

Mr Killick has minuted within that no further reply to Mr Brown seems called for but that the Minister of State shd see on his return

JWSRichmond 5/1

W. and Southern Dept 5/1

Mr Reeve, Sec 8:1

F.O. Minute (Mr. Richmond)
(Sir Wm Strang's enquiry whether brief on Arab Refugees contained reference to quarrel between Mr. Blandford & Gen Galloway over latter departure from Jordan)

of 9.1.1953.
(initialled)

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Mr Brown from P.S. to Mr Selwyn Lloyd.

11 Nov.

(Action completed) 15/1

(Index) 10/7/53

53

42863

Telephone
Heswall 265.

North View,
Riverbank Road,
Heswall,
Cheshire.

GI824/64

5th Nov 1952.

Dear Brigadier,

Thank you for your letter dated the 9th of October. It was kind of you to write to me so fully in the matter of our relations with Tito. Subsequent events have done little to dispel my doubts.

Tito's recent utterances have been ungracious, and his grudging acknowledgement of Western aid definately thankless.

In Egypt, Negieb is behaving in a truculent manner

particularly in regard to the Sudan.
A man who has betrayed his
own King will stick to any perfidy,
and it is outrageous that the
Government should accord him
recognition, far less support.

Mr Eden's announcement of
future plans for the Sudan now
appears to have been most untimely.

Finally Lord Mountbatten's
invitation to Jugo Slav Communists
to visit Malta has caused
dissatisfaction among the loyal
inhabitants of that island.

It would appear that on the
whole, foreign affairs are

3

Telephone
Heswall 265.

North View,
Riverbank Road,
Heswall,
Cheshire.

Not being handled in a manner which could be considered brilliant.

I enclose two copies of "Intelligence Digest", which you may care to see. Page 20 of the October issue has some pungent comments on the Foreign Office. Please don't bother to return them: I have already finished both.

Yours sincerely

John Brooks

RECEIVED IN C.B.
1952
18
11

By Private Subscription Only 14th Year, No. 167, October, 1952

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

A REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Edited by
KENNETH de COURCY

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

	Page
World Round Up	
(1) The Swedish Spy Ring	2
(2) Hungarian Mission in Egypt	2
(3) A Far-Eastern Bloc	2
(4) False Impressions from Yugoslavia	3
(5) More Pertinent Questions	3
(6) The Wenner-Gren Railroad	3
(7) A Set-back to Indian Communists	3
(8) A Tibetan Communist Plot	4
(9) Communist Intrigues in Nepal	5
(10) The Absorption of Czechoslovakia	6
(11) Another Important Question	6
(12) Professor Pontecorvo's Work	6
Impressions from Spain	7
A Report from Eastern Germany	8
The Situation in Berlin	13
A Strange and Encouraging Incident	16
The Arctic Route : Strategic Svalbard	17
Arab Refugees—Another Case for Inquiry	18
Curious Political Tendencies in Britain	20
South-East Asia : The French Union	22

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW

THIS special service, now in its sixth month, has already acquired a good circulation and some repute.

It devotes much of its space to economic trends. It tries to direct attention to overall strategic economic tendencies and to ignore unimportant tactical moves, which so often mislead the private investor as well as the business executive.

The Weekly Review's recent surveys of economic developments in Central Africa, Australia, Canada, etc., have proved of value to many. *The Weekly Review* also provides a service intended to bring widely separated businesses and individuals into contact, in order to increase the speed of economic expansion.

The entire economic picture is portrayed upon the background of world political and social trends from which economic trends are inseparable.

This service is of special value to business men, investors, and advanced students of world affairs, who require a weekly report.

Nothing goes into *The Weekly Review* which would otherwise go into *Intelligence Digest*, or vice versa. It is essentially an additional publication.

Details of *The Weekly Review* can be had on application to: The Editor, *The Weekly Review*, Alderbourne Manor, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

Finally, your attention is called to an important statement on the back cover of *Intelligence Digest*.

By Private Subscription Only. **14th Year, No. 167, October. 1952**

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

A REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE

★★★ THE Embom affair—Soviet espionage in Sweden. Page 2.

★★★ Dangerous Hungarian agents. Page 2.

★★★ A conference in Peking—A vast project. Pages 2 and 3.

★★★ False impressions from Yugoslavia. Page 3.

★★★ More questions about Burgess and Maclean. Page 3.

★★★ A spectacular railroad development. Page 3.

★★★ A left-wing *bloc* in India—A blow to the Communists. Pages 3 and 4.

★★★ Tibetan monks used as spies—New trading restrictions for Tibet. Page 4.

★★★ The new Government in Nepal—Stopping Gurkha recruiting—A Communist manœuvre. Page 5.

★★★ The Russianising of Czechoslovakia—A new uranium source. Page 6.

★★★ A strange appointment in Germany—Who was responsible ? Page 6.

★★★ Professor Pontecorvo's experiments. Pages 6 and 7.

★★★ Spectacular progress in Spain—Inflow of capital—Social insurance problems—The position of Franco—The future of the Monarchy—Modernisation of the army. Pages 7 and 8.

★★★ Pressure on Eastern Germany—Moscow applies the brake—Subtle methods—Administrative unification—Widespread reorganisation—Utter confusion—The armed forces—Prohibited areas in the Baltic—Pressure on the farmers—Significant Russian change of front—A miserable population—Hopes pinned on the West. Pages 8 to 13.

★★★ Berlin a city of two worlds—A penetrating propaganda—A significant change—Ruthless nationalisation—Western Berlin besieged—150,000 refugees—An observation post for the West—A secret offer from Moscow—Bad radio programmes. Pages 13 to 16.

★★★ A strange incident in Hungary—Evidence of great Soviet weaknesses. Pages 16 and 17.

★★★ Soviet moves in the Arctic — Extensive claims—The importance of Spitzbergen—Strategic bases. Pages 17 and 18.

★★★ Nearly a million Arab refugees—A very serious problem—Poor direction of U.N.R.W.A.—Unsuitable appointments and useless conferences—A disquieting report from a General. Pages 18 to 20.

★★★ Several categories of British Socialists—The Socialist Party crisis—A new revolution ?—Conclusions of a man at the bench—Bewildered workers—Politicians losing prestige—The Party apologists rattled. Pages 20 to 22.

★★★ Political and economic developments in Indo-China—The new Cambodian Government—The French Settlements in India. Pages 22 to 24.

A Left-Wing Bloc

Both these left-wing organisations had been approached by the Communists for the formation of a Left-Wing Opposition Bloc in Parliament, the latter hoping to gain in strength and popularity by its associations with these more firmly established groups.

Led by Acharya Kirpalani, a former leading Congress man, this new Socialist merger will undoubtedly take much of the sting out of the extremist propaganda of the Communists.

Most of the Trade Unions and other labour organisations in the country have implicit faith in the veteran politician, Kirpalani, who left the Congress after taking a leading part in the national struggle. He has proved himself an effective, if bitter, fighter for what he thinks to be workers' rights.

The Telengana Communists

Another blow to Communist prestige comes from the province of Telengana in Hyderabad, a former hotbed of Communist terrorism and propaganda. The Telengana Communists have offered to surrender their hidden arms against a government guarantee of safety to those who possessed them. In fact, reports in the Indian Press state that they have already furnished the Hyderabad Chief Minister with a list of illegal arms in the possession of the local terrorists.

* * * * *

(8) A TIBETAN COMMUNIST PLOT

RECENTLY, the Government of India and Burma have discovered a plot by the Tibetan Communists to infiltrate spies into their countries. As is well known, there are certain Buddhist shrines in India and Burma (at Gaya in India, for example, or at Popa in Burma), where Tibetan monks on their pilgrimages have been allowed free entry without passport or visa formalities. This arrangement has been in operation for many years, just as Indian or Burmese pilgrims are entitled to travel to holy shrines in Tibet.

Monks used as Spies

The Communists have taken advantage of this arrangement to send a certain sect of Tibetan monks called "Ch'oundokys," into India and Burma as spies and agitators. This particular sect of Tibetans have always given their support to the Chinese Communists, and, in fact, acted as their fifth-column during the occupation of Tibet.

As a result of this breach of faith on the part of Tibet, there is danger of the termination of the reciprocal arrangements between the three countries. This will cause great hardship to the many genuine pilgrims—Indian, Burmese and Tibetan—who, each year, undertake the rigours of the pilgrimages into each other's territories.

Trading Restrictions

The announcement by the British Board of Trade, early in August last, that, in future, Tibet would be excluded from the list of countries to which open general licences apply, and that exporters would, henceforth, need licences for any goods sent to Tibet, has had a salutary effect in that country. The border traders, who are, in fact, the only large trading community in Tibet, are a fairly influential class. They now have an additional grievance against the puppet Government.

These new restrictions will cause an appreciable loss in trading activities, for, though there was comparatively little direct trade between Britain and Tibet, much traffic used to pass through the hands of the Tibetan traders, on its way to the Chinese hinterland.

* * * * *

(9) COMMUNIST INTRIGUES IN NEPAL

GOVERNMENT by the King, helped by a Council of Advisers, is restoring a certain degree of stability, but there has already been agitation in the Press for the return of a popular Government. It is felt by local leaders that this reversion to "feudal" rule is a slap in the face for Nationalists, who led the movement against the Rana class, and that, having progressed so far towards the goal of democratic government, it is a retrogressive step to revert to autocratic rule.

The Nepali Congress

The Nepali Congress is, therefore, trying its best to create a semblance of unity in its ranks. Mr. B. P. Koirala is reported to have made approaches to his brother, Mr. M. P. Koirala, the former Prime Minister, who was forced into resignation by the intrigues in the Congress High Command.

Attempts to Stop Recruiting of Gurkhas

Considerable alarm has been caused amongst Nepalese leaders by the unexpected manœuvres of the Communists in the Indian Parliament to prevent further recruitment of Gurkhas to the British Army in Malaya. Although Nepali Congress leaders have not openly commented upon this development, there is every indication that they are attempting to foil this Communist plot.

Under the existing Tri-Partite Agreement between India, Great Britain, and Nepal, Gurkhas are recruited in Nepal for service in the British Army in Malaya. The Indian Government has given the British territorial rights to convey the recruits through Indian territory to their destination in Malaya. For this purpose, the British Army has been allowed to establish a depot at Lehra, adjacent to the Indian Gurkha recruiting depot at Kunraghat, on the border of Nepal, in the United Provinces.

Technically, this depot was to have been a collecting centre only. As a matter of administrative convenience, there being no facilities available inside the Nepalese border, the depot in Lehra has, in fact, been established as a recruiting depot on similar lines to the Indian depot. For the past five years, this system has been working perfectly satisfactorily.

A Legal Quibble

The Communists in the Indian Parliament, however, spotted the legal flaw in the arrangement, and raised the issue in the House. They objected to the "Recruiting of Gurkhas in Indian territory, for use in a foreign and imperialist army," stating that the terms of the Tri-Partite Agreement had been violated, which, in fact, they had, if not in spirit, certainly in letter. The Indian Government had been caught on the wrong foot. Mr. Nehru was forced to make a statement in the House to the effect that he would take steps to close down the British recruiting depot at Lehra.

Serious Repercussions

The immediate result of this piece of destructive scheming will be to inconvenience the British Army personnel, who will now presumably have to open a recruiting depot inside Nepalese territory, though they are permitted to operate Lehra as a transit camp. The repercussions of this plot may, however, be serious, for the treaty comes up for revision in another five years, and the Communists have already scored a moral victory on the floor of the House on this issue.

It is suspected that the Communists of Malaya, waging their war of terrorism against the population, have put the Indian Communists up to carry out this manœuvre. The Gurkhas have always been their most feared enemies.

* * * * *

(10) THE ABSORPTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THE Soviet Ambassador to Prague, M. Levrentiev, is one of the chief cultural and educational experts of the Soviet Foreign Office. Since his appointment, he has devoted much attention to the absorption of Czechoslovakia into the Soviet system. It is due to him that the Russian language now has so important a place in Czech education. Soon, it will be impossible to get even the lowliest public appointment without a knowledge of Russian.

Persistent Russianising

The Czech flag may no longer be flown except alongside that of the Soviet Union. The Czech national anthem may not be played without the Russian anthem. It is thought that the Czech anthem will soon be superseded.

All history teaching in schools is being reviewed in the context of Czech-Soviet friendship. This has gone so far as to declare Jan Hus the predecessor of the Communists and an advocate of pan-Slavism.

The number of Russian teachers is increasing. The universities have many Russian professors, especially in the faculties of philosophy and economics. Czech professors are being sent to Russia for indoctrination courses.

Recently, fifteen Russian professors and assistants have been nominated to Bratislava University, among them the well-known Professor Vinogradov of the Economic Faculty of Leningrad.

A New Uranium Source

There is important news of uranium mining in Czechoslovakia. There are indications that a large new source has been found in Slovakia, near the village of Grinava. This is estimated to be roughly equivalent to a third of the Jachymov sources. But prospecting still goes on, and this is not a final estimate. No mining has yet begun, nor is it contemplated before next year.

* * * * *

(11) ANOTHER IMPORTANT QUESTION

A CERTAIN Herr Gehrecke has recently fled from Western Germany to the Soviet zone, where he is now doing much harm to the West, and is working for the Communists.

He has prestige because he formerly held an important post in the Government of Hanover. But for that fact he would be of no importance.

The German authorities themselves discovered his Communist tendencies. They accuse the British of responsibility for Herr Gehrecke. They say that he was appointed under British insistence.

(i) Is it true that Herr Gehrecke was appointed to an important position, only as a result of pressure applied by the British occupation authorities?

(ii) If so, who, in London, authorised such action?

This is—so the German authorities say—a case of someone in Britain insisting upon the appointment to high office of a man who proved to be a Communist, and who has gone over to the Soviet zone.

* * * * *

(12) PROFESSOR PONTECORVO'S WORK

IT has become much more difficult to obtain information about Russia's atomic industry and, particularly, about the work of Professor Pontecorvo. It now takes a long time to get at the facts.

Pontecorvo was due to make an important experiment in nuclear fusion in July. We have failed to get any later information.

It is to be hoped that our communications have not been cut; but it is possible.

It is, of course, of first importance to discover whether or not the Professor's experiment was made, and, if so, whether it was successful.

We hope to publish some information relevant to this before long. But it is not at all easy to penetrate the heavy security curtain which hides Pontecorvo and his work.

IMPRESSIONS FROM SPAIN

SPAIN'S progress has been, in its own way, almost as spectacular as the recovery of Germany. This summer saw the end of rationing of petrol, coffee, and sugar. Nothing is now rationed.

The freeing of the market, except for price controls of essential consumer items, has caused hardly any rise in prices. They are certainly not low, but they remain at a bearable level. The value of the peseta has been maintained to an extent that made Government intervention necessary to keep it from rising too much on the free exchanges.

Increase of Economic Activity

Economic activity has increased tremendously. This is not primarily due to American dollars. American aid has, in fact, been slow in materialising. Economic recovery has been, in the main, due to internal economic strength, helped by the abundance of water, good crops, and a capital investment policy carried out in the face of great difficulties during the years of the United Nations economic blockade. The sacrifices of those years are now paying dividends.

Inflow of Capital

Another factor has been the inflow of European and Latin-American capital. There are still currency restrictions, but incoming capital is encouraged by the relaxation of as many controls as possible. Foreign investors feel that the more encouragement they can give to economic developments, the sooner will the exchange be freed. The Bank of Spain is doing its best in the matter.

The Bank has recently been most liberal in its allowances of foreign currencies both for travel and imports. It is, for example, interesting to notice the number of foreign cars being imported. Import licences are restricted to the low priced popular cars, so that the number of big American cars is dropping off in favour of cheaper German and French cars.

Decentralisation of Industry

Decentralisation of industry is being encouraged, so that every Province may get its share. New areas are being opened up, and it is hoped that unemployment will disappear. Some unemployment figures published in the foreign Press are inaccurate. Some American papers speak of 300,000, whereas the figure is probably not more than 120,000.

Social Insurance

It is an old complaint that social insurance charges are high. It has been stated that for every 100 pesetas paid out in wages, another 95 have to be paid in social insurance. While this is not true for the average industry, nevertheless, Spanish economy carries a heavy burden of social insurance charges.

The reasons are two-fold. First, until 1936, Spain had practically no social services. All have had to be built up in a very short time. Secondly, the whole apparatus of social insurance is a heavy, clumsy machine, the working of which is slow and inefficient.

The Government is now working hard to reduce the costs. But hospitals and sanatoriums must still be built. On the other hand, the Government is trying to remove social insurance as far as possible from the State, and to encourage mutual insurance systems to be managed jointly by industry and labour. These will be financially autonomous, but under State control. They are allowed only five per cent. for administrative expenses.

Where they already operate, they have proved a success, by increasing benefits and reducing charges. It is an interesting experiment.

The Position of Franco

In the political field, Franco is still on the crest of the wave of public approval. He is in good health, vigorous, and active. But the fact of his 60th birthday reminds thinking people of the need for stability and continuity. This brings up the question of the monarchy, which is discussed with greater interest than ever before.

The Monarchy

Franco is himself a monarchist. Until recently, he was a supporter of King Alfonso's dynasty. But the decision seems now to have been taken to shelve Don Juan. Don Juan has lost most of his following, including the nobility. His advisers, Gil Robles, Saenz Rodriguez, and Lopez Olivan, have led him in a policy of opposition to the régime, which is now costing him almost the last of his supporters.

Probably the most fatal of many mistakes was for Don Juan to count on the big land-owning aristocracy. This group tried to use him to hinder the social and agrarian policy of the Government. Seeing that this has cost the Pretender his popular following, these one-time supporters and advisers are turning against him, and looking for other means to fight land reform. Don Juan's chances, therefore, are small.

The Government now desires to get Don Juan's son back into Spain, proclaim him King, with a Regency, and educate him there. The best of the monarchists are pressing Don Juan to accept this solution, and the matter has been under discussion at Estoril.

Our observer learns, on very high authority, that if Don Juan refuses, other and far-reaching steps will be considered.

The Army

The Spanish army continues its programme of modernisation. Progress has been made, although new American weapons have not yet come. But the army is ready to receive them at short notice. Negotiations for arms supplies are proceeding, and an early conclusion is expected.

A REPORT FROM EASTERN GERMANY

ONE of our special correspondents has made a first hand study of affairs in Eastern Germany.

A New Party Programme

Underlying the official speeches at the July Party rally, was the new Party programme for administrative unification, an intense military effort, economic reorganisation, and the total absorption of youth, schools and Churches.

The desperate speed with which the programme is now being carried out is worth watching, because this shows the extent of pressure and reaction existing in Eastern Germany.

Reactions to a Too Rapid Application

In order to please Moscow, the SED (Socialist Party of German Unity) started immediately on a wholesale application of the new Party programme. It hoped that, in a short time, the total integration and unification of the German Democratic Republic would thus be reached.

This panic speed, however, proved to be too fast. A general chaos and bitter reaction resulted. Moscow then had to apply the brake. A scape-goat had to be found. The leading figure in the Ministry of the Interior, and old-time Communist, Herr Warnke, was blamed. Thus, the most outstanding Party men—Walter Ulbricht, General Zaisser, Georg Handke—saved their positions. Warnke was given an honorary administrative post in a north German city, far away from Berlin.

A More Subtle Method

Since then, the East German Government has used more subtle methods. Measures are carried out up to the point where reactions become too strong. Then pressure is relaxed, and the Administration pretends to give in. The goal remains the same, but is reached either by a slower way or by a detour.

Administrative Unification

By the middle of August, the new administrative setting of Eastern Germany became an official reality. The People's Chamber accepted the governmental project unanimously and without discussion. Of course, the project had been carefully prepared. The Secretary of State, Eggerath, placed in charge of this work, had stayed several weeks in the Soviet Union for intensive and practical study.

The result was the replacement of the five traditional *Laender* (states), by fourteen *Bezirke* (districts), sub-divided in turn into 217 *Kreise* (counties), and a 15th unit—Berlin. Each district has a legislature, the *Bezirkstag,* counting 50 to 100 members, selected from the Party leadership and the large national organisations.

Each such District Chamber is subdivided into ten committees responsible for the various branches of government. Their standing is increased by the addition of the most outstanding *Aktivisten,* or labour heroes (the so-called "Stakhanovists" in Russia).

The Political Parties

The fiction of party representations other than the S.E.D. was maintained as long as it seemed useful: the Ost-CDU (*Christlich Demokratische Union*), under the leadership of Otto Nuschke, was supposed to rally the Catholics and Protestants to the eastern régime; the Communist NDP (*National-demokratische Partei*) under Dr. Bolz, was to bring together the former Nazis and war veterans with the farmers of the BDB. The LDP (*Liberal Demokratische Partei*) was to appease the liberal world by its collaboration. All four parties are still "represented" in the central People's Chamber. Since the administrative reorganisation, however, only the SED remains in control on the district and county level.

Reorganisation of Public Services and Agriculture

All other public services have been unified and reorganised. All existing courts have been replaced by people's courts on county, district, and Supreme Court levels. Nation-wide organisations are sub-divided in the same way.

The county also forms the basic unit of economic life. This is important, especially for agricultural reorganisation. The county cooperative is the first step towards the future kolkhose system.

Security and Control

Even in the realm of security and control, county and district have be-

come the basis of action. Since administrative reform was enforced, no one is allowed to leave the district of his residence without special permission.

The purpose of this reorganisation is self-evident. Strongly entrenched local and regional traditions and resistance are broken, while the governmental machine is centralised. The button can be pressed in Berlin—by order of Moscow—and the ruling goes through, uniformly, even to the last village. That is the theory.

The Resulting Confusion

The first result, however, is utter confusion. Some of the previous services—although dissolved in theory—still function, while the new ones have either not yet taken over, or go in a different direction.

Influence of Russian Officials

This situation is further complicated by the presence of both Russians and Germans in the higher administration. Russian liaison officers do not appear openly, but they are in all the key positions. They have the last word, and their influence can be clearly felt. No one who lives in Eastern Germany has the slightest doubt about it.

People know by experience what a purely German administration is like: extremely methodical, orderly, and exact, with firmly set basic rules. Quite a different spirit now rules in the German Democratic Republic. Negligence, disorder, and despotism, conflict with an Asiatic passivity. To all those who observe and think, it is evident that it is not the Germans who finally rule and decide in their own country.

Financial Difficulties

There is a third and crucial difficulty, with which the present Administration is faced. Public services in Eastern Germany—and this, for obvious reasons, is never published—are deep in debt and financial difficulties. The public till is empty.

This worry is now inherited by the new Administrations — local and regional. The change in personnel and setting has not solved the problem. On the contrary, taxes come in irregularly and slowly.

Russian Armed Forces

Both Russian and German troops are stationed on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Russians are strictly quartered, and forbidden any contact with Germans. The Russian soldier lives in the military camp assigned to him, as in a ghetto.

His free time is spent with his comrades in the barrack, with drinks, songs, and similar amusements. Contact with the Central-European world—even in a People's Democracy—is considered harmful to his morale, and might endanger military secrets.

The German People's Army

The People's Army which is emerging from the People's Police, has started its recruiting campaign. Up to now, army officers, specialists, and young people 18 to 20 years of age drawn from the Communist Youth have been called up.

In order to speed up recruiting, and at the same time to push the strategic production and building programme, the law for administrative reorganisation provides for setting up a labour corps.

The Prohibited Areas

A revealing fact of Eastern German strategic planning is the creation and extension of so-called *Sperrzonen*.[1] These are territories along the demarcation line, around the uranium mines, and the Baltic sea border. Along the demarcation line, the movement of refugees and the possible exchange of information have to be cut off. The

[1] Prohibited areas.

uranium mines have to be protected from sabotage and spies.

The Baltic Area

Finally, the newest development on the Baltic Sea, which ties in with Swedish news and aircraft incidents, points towards intensive military preparations in that area.

An interesting fact was one of the latest notes sent by the Eastern German Transport Ministry to the Swedish Railroads. The latter were informed that, from now on, their ferry boats were no longer to enter the port of Sassnitz, but had to go much farther west, to Warnemuende.

The Stralsund Area

Reliable Eastern German sources complete the picture. The coastal line, north of Berlin around the port of Stralsund, is strongly controlled. It is difficult to get permission to travel in that area. Conditions are worse for the two islands off the coast: Ruegen (of which Sassnitz is one of the ports), and Hiddensee—once fashionable resorts.

To-day, the daily boat from Stralsund to Hiddensee is practically empty, with the exception of uniformed people, security agents, and high officials. Eye-witnesses report that the waters around the island are constantly patrolled.

Secrecy about Ruegen

Similar conditions are reported from Ruegen. It is no longer a resort, and, on the opposite near-by mainland, residents complain about the disturbing noise of what they think might be a strong anti-aircraft battery. Others wonder about guided missiles.

From the Swedish shore, on the other hand, fleets of Ruegen "fishing boats" are regularly observed. To the eyes of Swedish fishermen, they look more like landing barges. On both islands and around Stralsund, great building activities are going on. Hitler's coastal fortifications are being restored, and are now said to be more powerful than before.

Economic Reorganisation

In every branch of economic life, the main purpose of the Party programme is nationalisation and strategic production.

As far as industry is concerned, nationalisation is complete. All factories are now "owned by the people."

They are not all treated in the same way. Vital production plants are classified as *Schwergewichtspunkte,* or so-called *Kombinate.* They have priority in labour, material, tools, and building.

Difficult Conditions for Industry

Despite all efforts, Eastern German industry has to work in difficult conditions. Its specialists, engineers, and scientists are first class, and work hard. They have to overcome a constant scarcity of materials, a lack of capital, and, often, orders and counter-orders from the highest Administration. The large-scale deliveries, in material and finished goods, which Russia is constantly claiming from German economy, explain why heavy industry is unable to make any profit.

Land Reform

Land reform is complete as far as big property (except the Church estates) is concerned. The next move is to be the elimination of independent peasants. But resistance is fierce.

In view of that, the authorities have chosen an intermediate solution: the production cooperative. Property still remains individual, but buying, selling, use of machines, etc., are in common. Advantages are attached to voluntary participation in the scheme, such as reduction of forced deliveries and of taxes, use of agricultural machines, etc.

Pressure on the Farmers

Despite propaganda, most farmers refuse to volunteer. In that case, pres-

sure is used: heavy taxes are claimed; punitive deliveries are requested (frequently even of goods which that special farm or region does not produce); strict tax revisions are made as far back as 1945, and retroactively heavy punishments—sums of 10,000 to 15,000 marks to be paid in cash and at once—imposed.

Farm labour is drafted into industry; no seeds or fertilisers are granted through the public distribution centres. No choice remains: the farmer has to join the cooperative, although he knows that the next step is total collectivisation, the kolkhouse system. Many farmers have been totally ruined, and sent to labour camps or drafted into heavy industry.

Trade and Small Business

For trade and small business, the same procedure is used. Inspection of past book-keeping, and punitive taxations. Small businesses are ruined and then absorbed into a large industrial unit or into the HO (*Handelsorganisation*).

Transport

Transport is state-owned. But from all over Eastern Germany come the same reports of very poor conditions. Railroads are old. Accidents are frequent. When such occur, two or three employees are blamed and dismissed.

Church, School, and Youth

Up to recent weeks, the East German Government has avoided any open anti-Church policy. Schools and all active youth organisations were taken over by the State. Individual members of the clergy and leading laymen were imprisoned. Church activities were closely watched. The recruiting of new priests and ministers was made difficult. But, in theory, the Churches remained open, worship was free, ecclesiastical property was not touched, and purely religious activity was allowed, even among young people.

Eastern Germany wanted to keep a door open for possible negotiations with the West. The Churches were the only possible platform, the peace campaign the only propaganda weapon. It is worth while watching the rapid change along both lines in recent weeks: the Churches are being attacked. Old-time nationalist slogans are heard in the place of peace talk.

A New Trend

The trend is very clear. The tempo with which the repression of the Churches is carried out will depend on the degree of resistance, and upon the international situation. All observers in Eastern Germany point to the fact that the Minister of Education, Paul Wandel—although an old-time Communist and Moscow man—has been replaced by his forceful and radical Secretary of State, Mrs. Else Zaisser, the wife of General Zaisser.

The Life of the Population

The people of Eastern Germany live rather miserably. One is impressed by their physical condition, which distinguishes them from the man-in-the-street in Western Germany. The Easterner shows signs of undernourishment, tiredness, and over-work. He is badly dressed, and seems under constant pressure.

Housing is bad and scarce. Goods are rationed, and often even those are unobtainable. Salaries are low, while the cost of living is constantly rising.

Privileges of the Élite

Strangely enough, the only ones who are better off in the People's Democracy, are the *élite*—the intellectuals, the professionals, the scientists, and the artists. They are better paid and better housed, as long as they work and do not oppose the régime. However, if they are discovered to be "saboteurs," the punishment is merciless.

In the same group of favoured

people are classified the "Aktivisten," the labour heroes, who have broken production records. However, their glory does not last: once they have overworked themselves and break down, the régime has no more use for them. They are replaced by new heroes.

No Means of Open Opposition

The masses of the population and even the *élite* who in their hearts do not agree with the régime, have no means of open action. From morning to night, they live in an atmosphere of constant propaganda and control. No one has an entirely clear conscience, because laws are retroactive, because spies are everywhere, because each person is forced into some degree of dependence on the State.

Views About the Future

It is of the greatest importance for the West to understand what the East thinks about the future. East German opinion is that the Soviets show signs of weakness. The propaganda slogans, the need to rearm Eastern Germany, the obvious difficulties in production and transportation, the lack of available goods, and the administrative chaos have made the Germans doubtful of Russia's real strength.

Hopes Pinned on the West

One thing is clear ; hopes are pinned on the West. Therefore, Chancellor Adenauer's western policy is backed by the overwhelming majority. **Neutralists are considered traitors.**

These are facts the West should not disregard.

There are great possibilities for psychological warfare and propaganda. The East is ready and open for it ; but it will reach its purpose only if carefully planned and fully supported.

THE SITUATION IN BERLIN

ONE of our observers has just returned from Berlin, where she visited both sectors of the city, and met some of the best informed persons.

Two Worlds in One City

Berlin, to-day, is divided between the eastern and western worlds. The demarcation line makes an absolute economic and political division. The two sectors are evolving in opposite directions.

Although Eastern Berlin is economically better off than the rest of the Soviet zone—the so-called German Democratic Republic—there is a striking difference from Western Berlin, which is shown in the general economic structure and standard of living.

Politically and ideologically, the difference is still more marked ; although, from these aspects also, Berlin is less cut off from the west than the rest of the eastern zone.

A Sample of the Soviet World

Nevertheless, Eastern Berlin is a sample of the Soviet world. The uniforms in the streets ; the atmosphere of distrust and silence ; the ever-present, uninterrupted propaganda ; the feeling of being cut off ; the banning of the western Press and publications ; the cutting in two of the telephone network ; these, and other things, are symptomatic.

Scarcities and Lagging Reconstruction

The visitor to Eastern Berlin finds himself in a strange world. The Unter den Linden and Potsdam are unrecognisable in their destruction and ruin. The same thing applies to the

poorer and the industrial areas. Reconstruction is even slower than in Western Berlin. Even the public and Party buildings, which have priority, look dreary and gray. Paint, metal finishings, good quality glass, and decorations are scarce materials. Shop window displays are restricted by lack of materials to the few and rationed goods shown against a drab background.

A Penetrating Propaganda

The scarcities, however, are covered by a loud and penetrating propaganda. Red flags are to be seen everywhere. Huge inscriptions and pictures cover almost every wall, hailing Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, or one or other of the East German leaders. They express solidarity with the Koreans, praise the blessings of the People's Democracy, and attack western imperialism.

The book shops, the news stands, the loud-speakers, and the radios all propagate the same slogans without interruption.

A Significant Change of Propaganda

Until recently, this propaganda concert was tuned to the peace campaign. Picasso's dove was displayed in opposition to western warmongering. **Suddenly, in one of those swift and complete changes in Russian policy, "peace" disappeared from the Communist vocabulary. It was replaced by "defence," "rearmament," and "nationalism."**

The bewildered population wonders what this *volte-face* means. The general conclusion is that Russia has realised that she cannot everywhere keep up her peace propaganda and maintain her power position at the same time. Russia has to arm and strengthen her satellites, although she fears them.

Ruthless Nationalisation

Another striking characteristic of Eastern Berlin is ruthless nationalisation. The most obvious examples are the shops and restaurants. Much of the trade is now carried on by the HO (*Handelsorganisation*), the so-called People's-owned Trade Organisation.

Private shops and businesses are being systematically ruined and taken over by this public service. Both quality and quantity of available goods are deteriorating; so is, too, the value of the Eastern Mark. Prices are increasing, rations are not honoured.

First Impression of Western Berlin

The first impression of Western Berlin is similar to that of other large, heavily bombed German cities. There are the busy life, the heavy traffic, the many small shops arising out of the ruins, the well lighted streets, and the quiet and comfortable residential areas on the outskirts.

A Besieged City

At a second look, however, the difference appears. Western Berlin is a besieged city, reacting to the impact of the east. As building material cannot be brought in great quantities from the west, reconstruction is lagging, and housing is a severe problem.

Lack of raw materials and a limited market have slowed down production. Unemployment is rising. Although rationing has ended, shops are less well stocked than in the west, and the general standard of living is lower. Thirty per cent. of the population is unemployed and living on public assistance, putting a great burden on the public administration.

The Refugees

This delicate economic and social situation is constantly unbalanced by the daily stream of refugees from the east. It is estimated that there are about 150,000 now in Western Berlin. About 25 per cent. of these are registered. They are not allowed to take regular employment. They get a small amount of public assistance, and are

usually housed in camps. They hope, eventually, to be sent into Western Germany.

The other 75 per cent. are there illegally. They avoid registration, knowing that they could not qualify for classification as political refugees, and, therefore, would not be allowed to remain. They have come for different reasons. Some hope for better opportunities in Western Germany; others are trying to avoid prosecution for crime. Young people have left home in search of adventure.

Yet others are Communist agents trying to infiltrate into the west. Others —and these are many—are simply the victims of panic. Panic campaigns are sometimes started by the Communists themselves in the hope of disorganising western economy.

All these people, whatever their reasons, are in Western Berlin illegally, and live in the city's ruins and underworld. They are a very serious worry to the Administration. Should a clash come between East and West, the Communists would certainly use their carefully developed system of panic campaigns as a formidable weapon. They are even more skilled in this kind of thing than their Nazi predecessors. The western authorities must be prepared for this.

Views of Responsible Berliners

Responsible Berliners are unanimous in accepting the difficulties and dangers of their position. They realise the importance of their *rôle*. Their city, they say, has been despoiled and impoverished, and has lost its capital status. It has been abandoned by much of the former *élite*. Most of its outstanding intellectuals, scientists, artists, and professional men have sought more promising careers in other German cities.

A Unique Western Outpost

Nevertheless, those remaining feel that their city still has a part to play. It is one of those places where East and West meet. It is a unique observation and propaganda post for the West. News comes comparatively easily from the eastern zone, and the voice of the West can penetrate the Iron Curtain. People from the East can get into Western Berlin and there see western life, and compare the reality with what they have been told about it by Soviet propaganda.

People in Berlin are convinced that if Eastern Germany is not yet fully absorbed into the Soviet sphere, it is because of the existence of Berlin, watching and strengthening the opposition to Communist Russia.

A Secret Offer from Moscow

Very reliable observers report that Moscow is more annoyed by the existence of Western Berlin than is generally realised. It is reported that, not long ago, Moscow made a secret offer for the cession to Bonn of all the Soviet controlled territory west of the Elbe, if the West would give up Berlin.

Propaganda Value of Berlin

Thus, Berlin plays a primary part in psychological warfare. One of its most powerful means of propaganda is the radio, which can be heard all over Eastern Germany, and is eagerly listened to. The two networks sharing in this are *Rias*, in Berlin, and the NWDR (*Nord-West Deutsche Rundfunk*). Both Berliners and Eastern Germans, however, are unanimous in criticising the programmes. They agree that there has been some improvement in recent months, but not enough.

Unsatisfactory Radio Programmes

People behind the Iron Curtain take serious risks in order to listen to western broadcasts. They want encouragement; enlightenment; the truth about the West. What they are given is mostly news gathered from refugees—genuine or spurious—which describes to them their own conditions, often in a way which does not

correspond to the facts, and of which they are, in any case, only too fully aware.

In some cases, such broadcasts are initiated by Communist sources in order to discredit western propaganda.

Harmful Appeals

More harmful still are appeals broadcast from the safety of a western studio in the name of a resistance group. Such appeals, heard by young people, have already, more than once, led to unconsidered and untimely action. Avoidable repression and unnecessary sacrifices are the result.

The cause of the West is not advanced by premature heroism. What the people of the East need is the strengthening of their inner resistance, knowledge of what is going on in the West, and the feeling that they are understood and supported. Beyond that, they need most carefully planned action, backed by the high policy of the entire Atlantic system.

A STRANGE AND ENCOURAGING INCIDENT

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST recently reported that some atomic and radar experiments were carried out in Hungary. A consignment of uranium recently arrived at the Hungarian frontier of Czechoslovakia under heavy guard, and a very curious thing occurred.

Hold-up of a Uranium Convoy

This is precisely what happened:—

On July 11, this convoy had just crossed the border into Hungary, and, after going about 20 kilometres, it was met by an armed force of Russians, led by a man wearing the badge of a Russian lieutenant. A fight broke out between the Russians and the convoy escort, which consisted of Hungarians and Czechs.

The Russians used tommy guns, and killed one Hungarian security man and two Czech guards. Several others were wounded. The uranium was stolen from the convoy by the Russian assailants.

An Inquiry Stopped

The Hungarian security authorities then instituted an inquiry. A week later, this inquiry was dropped, and all those who had been concerned in it were ordered to remain silent about the whole matter.

The relatives of the dead Hungarian security man were notified that he had been killed in a road accident, and was buried. Our informant is unaware of what stories were told to the relatives of the dead Czech guards.

Evidence of Great Weaknesses

This mysterious affair is one which it is impossible to investigate further, nor has our observer any positive information as to the cause of this extraordinary episode. It is permissible to assume, however, that it was either due to lack of co-ordination, or great stupidity on the part of the Russian military authorities, or alternatively, to some form of dissension.

The fact that so extraordinary an incident could occur over a convoy of highest importance, the movement of which must have been under the direction of very important authorities, is further evidence of the weaknesses which exist behind the Iron Curtain. There is not only over-centralisation, but, very often, great stupidity in the interpretation of orders, and a rigid attitude born of fear, which leads to colossal blunders and a remarkable lack of initiative and capacity to take decisions.

Dissensions Throughout the Soviet Empire

These weaknesses, superimposed upon the widespread dissensions which

extend throughout the entire Soviet empire, are sometimes lost sight of because of the fanatical devotion of a minority, which gives the impression of a masterly overall leadership. It is easy to be over-impressed by what is certainly a remarkable performance on the part of this minority, and to lose sight of significant weaknesses, which may, in the end, prove decisive.

At any rate, this curious incident, even though it be without satisfactory explanation, is worth notice. Whatever the cause, it must have sprung from inefficiency, or dissension, or both.

THE ARCTIC ROUTE: STRATEGIC SVALBARD

THREE recent news items have received far less attention than they deserved. First, the reports of greatly increased Russian air activity in the Arctic. Second, Soviet pressure on the Scandinavian countries as the result of the NATO naval manœuvres—"Exercise Mainbrace." And, third, the Soviet declaration that the four Arctic seas of Kara, Laptev, Eastern Siberia, and Chukotsk are Soviet national territory over the entire Polar zone.

We have information of Russian activities in the Arctic from a direct and highly reliable source, which sets these happenings in a correct context.

A Far-reaching Strategic Plan

Russia has, in fact, set in motion a far-reaching strategic plan. It involves, in the first place, the following areas:

1. The north Siberian coast, including the estuaries of the rivers Ob, Yenissej, Lena, and Kolyma, and Cape Chelyushkin.
2. The four Arctic seas above mentioned.
3. The islands of Novaja Semlya, Severnaja Semlya, and Semlya Franzisa Josifa.[1]

Early in August, a large and strongly equipped expedition left Murmansk to establish a winter base on Ostrov Rudolph, the northernmost island of Semlya Franzisa Josifa.

Extensive Soviet Claims

From all these areas, extending far beyond coastal waters, the observer is barred. The strategic importance of these heavily guarded and far-reaching zones is evident. From bases within this area, Canada and the U.S.A. can be threatened and come within reach of both reconnaissance and attack.

This central Arctic area, reaching from Siberia to the North Pole, is claimed as exclusively Soviet territory.

There are also areas which are within the zone of Soviet interests and planning, but which are still recognised as theoretically free seas—the Barents Sea, and the Bering Sea in the Arctic area, impinging on NATO territory; and the Baltic, over which Russia is extremely sensitive, and on the coast of which important strategic developments are taking place.

The Svalbard Area

In this picture, a report on the island group of Svalbard (Spitzbergen), is of significance.

Up to the end of World War I, the islands of Spitzbergen were a no-man's-land. Their possible future strategic importance then came to be recognised. Lying about half-way on the direct route between Norway and the North Pole, it was realised that the development of air power would make these islands a vital stepping stone and base for trans-Arctic air communications.

As none of the three Powers—the Soviet Union, the British Empire, and the U.S.A.—was willing to see this territory pass into the possession of either of the other two, an international treaty was signed at Sèvres in 1920, granting possession of Spitzbergen to Norway, thenceforth to be called Svalbard.

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1 Franz Josef Land: on some maps Fridtjof Nansen Ld.

To the island group of Svalbard proper was added the name of Bjornoya (Baeren Insel), located on the seaway towards the Scandinavian mainland.

Norwegian sovereignty, however, was limited. The establishment of fortifications, military or naval bases, and the stationing of troops were forbidden. All the treaty signatories were granted extensive rights for the acquisition of property and exploitation of resources.

Climatic Advantages

No other territory so near the North Pole is so open to navigation as Svalbard. A branch of the Gulf Stream influences the western, northern and eastern areas. The west coast has well protected fjords, open to navigation for nine months of the year.

These favourable climatic conditions make the surrounding waters rich in fur-bearing animals, birds, fish, and whales. These are important economic resources.

Mineral Wealth

Svalbard has also been found to possess mineral wealth ; coal, asbestos, marble, zinc, phosphorites, and magnesites.

Coal production has helped to involve Svalbard in international problems. The mines are exploited by two main companies: the Norwegian-Spitzbergen Coal Company, and a Soviet concern, the *Arktik Ugolj*. The Soviet Union has bought a large mining concession, important in connection with industrial and military bases in Karelia, the Kola Peninsula, and northern Siberia, all of which need coal in large quantities.

New Soviet Establishments

Entirely rebuilt after the destruction of World War II, the Soviet establishments are treated as top secret. Nothing is published about production. Local inhabitants speak of an increasing amount of Russian labour from the mainland. The present number of Russian workers is estimated at about 4,000.

It is thought that these workers are not used entirely for coal mining. Great building activity and an unusually large number of heavily-laden Soviet ships seem to point to other activities.

Strategic Bases

While Norway remains faithful to international agreements and has only a civil administration, it is feared that Russia has already made considerable headway in the establishment of something like military bases.

Norway fears that Soviet Russia might, at the appropriate time, take over Svalbard, and, thus, dominate the northern air routes.

ARAB REFUGEES—ANOTHER CASE FOR INQUIRY

THE following facts about the refugee position in the Middle East suggest that a full inquiry is necessary.

As a result of the Palestine war, there are just under one million refugees in Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.

The Work of U.N.R.W.A.

In November, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted 32 million dollars for a 9 months' relief programme to be controlled by the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees in cooperation with the International League of Red Cross Societies, the Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, and the American Quakers. In due course, a new agency, U.N.R.W.A.[1] was set up, which assumed responsibility in May, 1950.

Much money has been spent, but,

[1] United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

despite this, the great majority of these refugees are without work or homes, and 35 per cent. of them still live in camps. The remainder exist as best they can. For the most part, they sit about idle, absorbing relief, and losing morale.

They are increasing at the rate of about 12,000 a year, and, if U.N.R.W.A. and the governments of the Arab countries where these refugees have taken shelter are not more successful in the future than they have been in the past, the resettlement rate will do no more than keep pace with the population increase.

Poor Direction

Part of the trouble is that the direction of U.N.R.W.A. has been poor. Mr. J. B. Blandford, Jr., the present Director, is a failure. This tough, healthy little man, of approaching 60, had some connection with the Tennessee Valley Scheme during the war. Afterwards, he held a post in Greece, and, according to him (but not to others), he guided the Greeks through most of their post-war troubles.

He has no experience whatever in dealing with Arab governments. He has the faculty of leaving a visitor without the faintest conception of what he is talking about.

Mr. Blandford believes in centralisation, and deals direct with no less than 21 heads of departments or advisers. If, for example, it is necessary to move a milk orderly from one camp to another in Jordan, application must be made to Beirut on a form with six copies. This causes the utmost confusion. The Director trusts nobody; nobody trusts the Director.

Unsuitable Appointments

The Foreign Offices of the great Powers have appointed a number of members to an Advisory Commission. Notable amongst these advisers, are those from Britain and Turkey. The British Adviser is nearly 70, and is an expert on India. The Turkish Adviser is over 80, and was a General in the first World War.

Useless Conferences

Once a month, representatives of all the countries which have refugees attend a conference in Beirut. This lasts two days, and is considered, by those who attend it, as a pleasant change at the seaside.

The agenda is not circulated until representatives arrive, so they have not the slightest idea of what is to be discussed. The performance opens with a long-winded speech by the Director, followed by an exhaustive exhortation to unity and the achievement of some high purpose, and especially the avoidance of a colonial approach, which is supposed to be a dig at Britain. At noon, the meeting adjourns for refreshment, which is thoroughly enjoyed by all—no expense being spared. The session is then resumed, and drifts to a dreary close, generally with a series of resolutions to postpone taking any decisions at all.

After two useless days, representatives go home wondering what it was all about, but still without a reply as to whether or not the local milk orderly can be transferred from one camp to another.

Wasted Visits

Between July, 1951, and March, 1952, the Director of this remarkable agency paid five visits to one country, involving a stay of one night on each occasion. He usually arrived in the evening, and left at noon on the following day.

During these visits he never visited a single refugee camp.

A Trip to Paris

Last autumn, during the United Nations Assembly in Paris, the Director and members of the Advisory Commission went to submit a report. They took three months for this agreeable purpose. The object of the report was to acquire further large funds for refugee relief and settlement.

An interesting compromise, resulting

from this delightful three months' visit to Paris, seemed to please the Director of the Administration, but has not solved, and will not solve, the problem of these unhappy refugees.

Urgent Need for Changes

First of all, U.N.R.W.A. must have a new and competent Director, who understands the Arabs, and has some idea of office administration and organisation. This agency needs a man who can decentralise, knows how to take decisions, and whom people trust.

There will be no settlement of the major problems of the Middle East until this refugee problem is settled. If it is not settled, it will become a dangerous ulcer.

The Issue Facing the Arab Governments

There are a number of issues which the Arab governments concerned do not want to face. Somehow or other, at least three-quarters of a million refugees have got to be made self-supporting. There is not the slightest chance of these people being reabsorbed in Israel. They cannot be allowed to continue unsettled.

The Arab governments must understand that international aid for these refugees cannot for ever continue, and it may be necessary to point out the areas where they can best be settled.

If the difficulties are great, the first essential is to have the whole problem handled by men who understand the Middle East, and whom the Middle East understands; men who are at once resolute and trustworthy.

A Disquieting Report

If anyone should think that this report be over-critical, *Intelligence Digest* should perhaps state that it comes from a ranking General, who has held extremely important appointments during and since the war, and who happens to be fully aware of all the facts of this case. His evidence should be heard by those ultimately responsible for this matter.

The full report which he has sent us, together with his covering letter, is very disquieting. He says that he has seen the British Foreign Office about this matter, and the comment in his letter to us is this:—

"Our Foreign Office are the utter bottom; really, the final END. They simply don't care. Unless the Americans steam up nothing will happen...."

A Serious Accusation

This is a most serious accusation from a General of high rank, who has recently occupied positions of top importance.

CURIOUS POLITICAL TENDENCIES IN BRITAIN

A WORKING man correspondent of ours, who is daily at the bench, and devotes part of his spare time to writing 30 pages a month to our Editorial Office, tells us that, in his view, while the Conservative Party remains very unpopular, nevertheless, many sincere Socialists are beginning to wonder how their Party could govern, in view of the acute internal difficulties which persist.

In his opinion, this has caused more trouble amongst the rank and file of Socialist voters than many people realise.

Like many other observers, he seems to draw a distinct line between the mass of workers who vote Socialist, and the Party Caucus.

Several Categories of Socialists

It would seem pretty clear, from what he and others tell us, that the Socialists are divided into several categories.

First, there are the old-time political and Union leaders, many of whom are now virtually Conservative, partly because they have had experience of

government, partly from age, and, not least, from the comforts which follow success.

Then there are the parliamentary Bevanites ; a motley lot made up of men and women of many different kinds, actuated by varying motives. Most of them are bitter and unscrupulous power seekers, and a few of them genuinely believe in a sort of British Titoism.

Then there are the pro-Russian Communists in both the Unions and the Party. Some of these have found their way into Parliament, some of them are important Union or constituency officials. These people have little in common with the Bevanites, and nothing with the old guard. They are feared by both, and they hate both ; though there is, of course, some two-way traffic between all these factions.

Finally, there is the hard core of voluntary Socialist workers in the constituencies. These people are, for the most part, strongly leftist. Very many of them tend towards the Bevanite school ; a minority towards the Communists.

The Fabian Mandate

Until recently, they have been fairly satisfied with fulfilling the first part of the old Fabian mandate. Each year, they have produced resolutions for the Party Conference, which have gone a good deal beyond that. But, for practical purposes, they have been content with working for the achievement of the first phase of Fabian Socialism.

It so happens that that first phase was not unduly shocking to the ordinary rank and file British working man, who has, consequently, been voting Socialist in pretty large numbers for some years, and very solidly during the last three elections ; though it would be a mistake to believe that all working men vote Socialist, for they do nothing of the kind.

The Socialist Crisis

The Socialist Party now faces a crisis. The average British working man feels this, and is rather puzzled to know what to make of it.

The ordinary Socialist voter, as opposed to the Party worker, probably does not want any more Socialism, and is quite prepared to leave things where they now stand. The Communists, the leftist party workers, and the parliamentary Bevanite group are not prepared to let Socialism stand where it is. They want to go much, much, further.

A New Revolution?

The big question is whether or not they can persuade the average working man to embark upon a new revolution. If it were not for disbelief in the Conservatives, it is very doubtful if they could. The British worker does not want to go any further leftwards, and will do so only if pushed.

Nobody must be misled into thinking that the average Socialist voter is moving leftwards, just because the Party may seem to be so doing. Party conferences are made up of political workers, who by no means always represent the average voter.

The Bevanites are convinced that, because of Conservative ineptitude, and with the help of the Socialist Party workers, they will be able to take the Labour movement much further leftwards, and they hope that, with the combination of clever propaganda and economic difficulties, they will be able to steam-roll into power.

Conclusions of a Man at the Bench

It is at this point that it is interesting to look at some of the main conclusions at which our work-bench correspondent has arrived. He says:

1. The average working man, if dissatisfied with the present Government, is doubtful whether a Socialist Government could do any better, and dislikes the idea that it might merely undo Conservative measures, as the Conservatives are undoing Socialist measures.

2. Working men feel flustered, bewildered, and puzzled by the prospect of nationalisation, followed by denationalisation followed by re-nationalisation.

3. They do not know what all this talk about the "economic position" means. *They are genuinely ignorant of the implications.* They are puzzled by headlines which say, one day, "the pound up, balances better," and, the next day, "balances worse, exports down, the pound weakening."

4. Broadcasting and television, especially television, are reducing the prestige of politicians. The working man now sees clearly that a Member of Parliament is a very ordinary person, subject to petty weaknesses, which come out with great realism on the television screen, particularly a short temper, double dealing in words, bitter sarcasm, etc.

Politicians Losing Prestige

Indeed, a tendency is developing to regard the squabbles and contests of politics as a mere form of national amusement, and this may have a great effect on the prestige of Parliament and the big political parties.

In fact, our correspondent feels that the leaders of all parties are distinctly losing prestige, and that, unfortunately, Parliament is doing likewise. According to our correspondent, the average voter does not believe in any of the present political leaders or parties.

If this be true, it is difficult to forecast what the future holds.

Dwindling Faith in the Parties

The most remarkable fact is that *Intelligence Digest* hardly ever receives a letter from any Labour voter who really believes in his or her Party, and scarcely any letters from Conservatives which are not critical of their Party.

Occasionally, we receive letters of convinced belief in their Parties from two minorities—the Liberals and the Communists. The overwhelming majority of letters show a desire for an end of party politics, at least for the duration of the present world crisis.

It would seem that such correspondents want some kind of national, non-party front, led by men who care only for the nation, and desire only to serve it without reward or recompense.

Party Apologists Rattled

We also notice a growing shortness of temper on the part of party apologists. They seem rattled and ill at ease. Perhaps they scent that popular opinion is displeased with the whole idea of continuing political friction, and looks for something new.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA: THE FRENCH UNION

SOME French Asiatic experts advocate a policy of political action, beyond actual warfare against Communism in Indo-China. Indeed, it is evident that south-east Asia cannot be saved by arms alone. Europe and the U.S.A. are far away ; while Red China, with its 500-600 million population, is on the border.

A South-East Asian Bloc

Some Frenchmen are now thinking of the possibility of building up a south-east Asian *bloc,* independent and strong enough to resist Communist absorption.

They believe that China is unpopular in that part of Asia, and think there is strong opposition to being absorbed into a Far Eastern *bloc* directed from Peking. Several countries of south-east Asia would, it is argued, like to be given the opportunity of independent development.

Political and Economic Developments in Indo-China

It is now a little over three years since Emperor Bao Dai returned to

Indo-China to become Head of the Viet Nam State. During this time, the fight against Ho Chi-minh has been continuous. At the same time, there has been considerable political, social, and economic reorganisation of the country. This has meant a big effort for a country at war.

In July, the Franco-Viet Namese Military Committee met at Dalat. It was attended by Bao Dai, the French Minister for the Associated States, M. Jean Letourneau, the Viet Namese Premier, the Defence Minister, and the Chief of Staff.

The meeting was important. It worked out the pattern of a common defence of Indo-China and south-east Asia. In spite of Viet Nam pledging 40 per cent. of her Budget to national defence, Bao Dai and his new Prime Minister, Nguyen Van-Tam, have worked out a programme of political, social, and economic reorganisation. The project has already begun, and contains some possibilities.

Decentralisation

Politically and administratively, Viet Nam aims at decentralisation and democratisation. In July, a temporary National Council was created. This is an assembly of 21 regional members. It is a consultative body, whose advice has to be obtained on any major matter, especially on the Budget.

Such reforms certainly present a contrast to the systematic wiping out of centuries old regional traditions and autonomies in China.

An Economic Council

In time of war, however, economic policy must be directed towards immediate increase of production, as well as later reconstruction. Bao Dai has, therefore, created a mixed economic council. France, Viet Nam, and the allied nations are to send their representatives and experts to meet regularly to plan common action for increased productivity and bettering of living conditions in south-east Asia, now so gravely damaged by war or general insecurity.

Land Reform

A vast programme of land reform for the rural areas is being considered. Indeed, wherever the country is free from military operations, the experiment has already been started. This reform may prove attractive in a country where social differences have been out of proportion. Without land reform, Red propaganda might have had a response.

The Status of Industrial Workers

Bao Dai and his Government have also legalised and guaranteed the status of the industrial workers. The new labour law is the first step towards the establishment of free labour unions and the protection and representation of workers.

Cambodia and Laos

Cambodia and Laos—the other two members of the Associated States—are following the same general line as Viet Nam. This has been most apparent in Cambodia, which was involved in guerrilla warfare in a dozen isolated areas, causing a crisis.

Of the 80 seats in the Cambodian Assembly, 54 were held by the Democratic Party. Inside this Party, as well as in the Government itself, there were two opposing currents of thought. The President of the Assembly, Sonn Sann, supported by a group of 24 deputies, favoured an extremist nationalist policy and rapprochement with the Communists. The former Prime Minister, Luy Kanthoul, backed by 28 deputies, urged opposition to Communist infiltration, and friendship with France.

The New Cambodian Government

King Norodom Sihanouk placed himself at the head of a new Government of National Union, for a three-

year period, during which he promised to re-establish law and order. He is then to submit himself to the judgment of a People's Court. He has pledged that the debate and decision of that Court shall be under the control and observation of representatives of six foreign nations.

This peaceful *coup* has been favourably accepted by a new majority in the Assembly, consisting of the larger part of the Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party.

Cambodia is now free, along with the other Associated States of Indo-China, and France, to continue the fight against Communism.

The French Settlements in India

Along the coast of India, there are still a number of settlements under French rule. (*Établissements Français de l'Inde.*) Their total population amounts to about 300,000. Their main resources are their harbours, trade, a little agriculture, and textiles.

Speculation as to their future was aroused when France recognised the transfer of the second largest of these settlements—Chandernagor—to India, after a referendum had been held.

New Delhi's Campaign for Restoration

New Delhi has now started a vigorous campaign for the restoration to India of the remaining territories. Indian papers claim that the "goondars," supported by French police, have set up a "terror" in Pondichéry. These forces were volunteers, recruited by the Pondichéry administration in 1947, at a time of violence campaigns. New Delhi is demanding referendums in all the settlements.

Our observer in Pondichéry says that had referendums been organised three years ago, the results would certainly have been favourable to India. India has now, however, lost much of her appeal. The inhabitants of the French settlements see the weaknesses of the French administration, but now compare them more favourably with the administration of India than they were formerly inclined to do. They now seem to incline slightly more toward the *status quo*.

This apparent change may not endure, and may not represent anything very real, but it is distinctly pleasing to France.

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INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

A REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Edited by

KENNETH de COURCY

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

	Page
The Balance of Power	2
The Victory of Greece	7
Neutralism in France	9
Impressions from Italy	13
The Baltic Sea	15
The New Japan	16
A Report from Central Asia	18
(1) Afghanistan	18
(2) Pakistan	19
(3) Nepal	19
(4) Burma: A Three-front War	19
Professor Owen Lattimore	20
A Mad Hatter's Tea-party	20
Opportunities in Tasmania	21
A Dispute	22

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INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

A REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE

★★★ REPORTS from all over the world—Six outstanding factors—Stalin's health—Background to the changes in Russia—If Stalin dies—Stalin's caution—Alternative plans—British Isles to be knocked out first ?—Afraid of Germany—A western dilemma—Western initiative ?—Gigantic Soviet bluff. Pages 2 to 7.

★★★ Outright Greek victory over Communists—What was the secret ?—Some vital movements—The part played by Christian organisations. Pages 7 to 9.

★★★ Confused French opinion—Not a firm member of the Atlantic alliance—The optimists and the pessimists—Influence of the Jews—Differences between Communists—Deep desire for peace—Lack of Christian conviction—An agnostic cynicism—Illogical reasoning—Solving problems by formula—Russia's reactions. Pages 9 to 12.

★★★ The economic position of Italy—The population problem—Waning confidence in de Gasperi—The attitude of the Church—Changes in voting strengths—Right-wing and Monarchist progress—A change of leadership ?—Moscow's attitude. Pages 13 to 15.

★★★ The Swedish aircraft incident—The heavily guarded Baltic—Guided missile tests—New atomic research centre—A vast military area. Pages 15 and 16.

★★★ Western misconceptions of Japan—Ungrateful Japanese—Pressure of population—Three urgent problems—Commercial recovery—Currency reserves—Encouraging foreign investments—The failure of parliamentarianism—The traditionalists—Communist propaganda—No one's satellite. Pages 16 to 18.

★★★ Brief news items from Central Asia—Afghanistan and Pakistan—Pakistan to lead the Muslim world ?—Communist activity in Nepal—Two-year-old Generals—Three-front war in Burma. Pages 18 and 19.

★★★ Professor Lattimore—A point cleared up—an important Mongolian Lama. Page 20.

★★★ Mr. Gaster's activities—Extraordinary reply from an M.P.—A lucky man. Pages 20 and 21.

★★★ Tasmania—Expansion of secondary industries—Excellent prospects for immigrants—Opportunity for capital—Rapid progress. Pages 21 and 22.

★★★ *Intelligence Digest's* reply to Lords Jowitt and Reading—Demand for a Royal Commission—Who appointed Maclean and Burgess ?—Friends in the Labour Party—Mr. Strachey—Interference with a journalist—*Intelligence Digest* attacked by both parties—An unhealthy state of affairs. Pages 22 to 24.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

THE reports from which this issue is made up come from nearly all over the world—from the Far East, and the Far North; from western and eastern Europe; from America; from Central Asia; and from the Near East. These reports have been compiled by men and women of many different kinds and varying knowledge. The extent to which they conform to a broad pattern is remarkable.

Outstanding Factors in the World Conflict

Certain things strike one as outstanding:—

1. The opposition behind the Iron Curtain to the policy of the Kremlin is greater than that in the West to the policy of the Atlantic nations.

2. The ruling minorities in Russia and China, however, have more resolve than the leaders on our side.

3. The work of a minority on our side to weaken and break up the Atlantic system is having considerable success.

Examples of this are numerous: Belgium's capitulation over the period of military service; neutralism in France and Italy; hostility towards Spain; trouble over Germany; reduction of defence expenditure in Britain, and so on.

4. Neither the Russian and Chinese masses, nor the masses on our side, want to fight each other. A minority clique on the Red side is, however, managing to put over a clever propaganda which, combined with dictatorship, makes vast military preparations possible.

Our leaders fail to give the western masses a clear picture of the issues which necessitate military preparations and, possibly, sacrifices of an even graver kind.

5. While the Russians and Chinese are expounding an evil, but positive, ideology of hatred, our leaders are purely negative, and fail to inspire belief in a superior ideology.

Thus, although Russia and China have an inferior industrial capacity, and suffer from more constant and widespread internal troubles than we do, nevertheless, they have been able to create a far more powerful war machine, and to cause political unrest within our camp.

6. The Russians are on the offensive; we are on the defensive. The Soviet leaders put forward a dogmatic party line; our leaders are disunited, and, for the most part, leave the masses in an intellectual vacuum.

The Soviets use every possible resource; we hardly bother so much as to scratch our resources.

Lack of Positive Belief

If we fully believed in and practised a positive and superior faith, we would soon win the war of ideas. If we used our physical resources, Russia's military preparations would soon prove useless to her.

Many of us neither preach nor believe in a superior faith or ideology. We say, for example, that we oppose the Communist doctrine of class hatred, envy, and malice. But do we?

Do not very many political parties in the Atlantic countries depend for their votes upon making exactly the same basic appeal?

Perhaps this is why we are still unable to meet the ideological challenge with success. Perhaps we need a regenerating experience before we can unite and, thus, overcome the forces which are slowly encroaching upon us.

A New Appreciation of the Balance of Power

A point has been reached at which it is possible to make a new appreciation of the balance of power, and to consider the immediate chances of war or peace.

There are several uncertain factors, which make it difficult to be precise. The most that can be done is to establish the probabilities.

Stalin's Health

One of the most important factors in the whole situation is Stalin's health. This is the subject of constant rumour. Confusion has been caused by statements, denials, and various contradictory reports made by persons who have seen Stalin himself, or by those close to him.

This is an important factor because Stalin retains the most powerful influence over Russian policy.

His sudden retirement or death might change the timing of events.

While he remains in power, his policy will prevail, and it is, therefore, of great importance to know both what that policy is, and what his physical condition is.

His precarious health inevitably means that there must be great uncertainties about the future course of events. That is one reason why it is hard to get beyond probabilities.

As *Intelligence Digest* has previously reported, Stalin's main physical disability is arterial degeneration. This is neither unusual nor surprising in a man of his age, who has lived a hard life. This is not to suggest that he has never had any other physical complaints, but the condition of his arteries is believed to be the first concern of his doctors at present.

Any doctor will tell you that a man with arterial disease sometimes looks fit and well, and, at other times, haggard and drawn, depending on many factors. If one were to see Stalin just after he has had two or three weeks' complete rest, despite the fact that he is suffering from advanced arterial disease, it would be quite possible to see him looking fairly well for his age.

Another characteristic of this ailment is that its course is unpredictable. Almost everyone has seen a member of his family suffering from it, and will, therefore, know the characteristics of the illness.

Stalin's doctors are believed to have warned the Politburo that, while he may go on for some time, it would not be surprising if he passed away in his sleep any night, or died suddenly at any time.

Administrative Changes and the Soviet Party Congress

If we now have less to say than most of the world's Press about the recently announced administrative changes in Russia—viz., the abolition of the Politburo—and the calling of an All-Union Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party, it is because during the last six months *Intelligence Digest* has repeatedly reported the imminence of a big move.

In our April issue, we referred to the battle for the succession between Molotov and Malenkov. We said:

"*Tension inside the Politburo has now risen to a point at which Stalin may feel compelled to make a decision.*"

In our June issue, we said, apropos of our report on important policy talks which had been taking place in Moscow:—

"*It would seem that there has been drastic new planning. . . . It is clear that very big changes have recently been discussed and agreed to.*"

We also said, in our April issue, that when the decision was made about the succession to Stalin, the entire opposition to the selected successor would be liquidated. It is noticeable that the Moscow announcement of a new "Committee of Party Control" said that its task would be to "bring to account unruly members."

Behind the New Moves

It is probable that the decision on the succession has now been made after agonising struggles, and that the creation of a Presidium in place of the Politburo and the Orgburo, may be the most convenient means of eliminating every member of the old Politburo who has shown the slightest opposition to whatever decision may have been taken on the subject of the succession.

The administrative changes and the calling of a Party Congress have, no doubt, also been rendered desirable by the formulation of the economic and strategic plans, discussions on which have been reported in these pages during recent months, as well as by the matter of the succession. All these aspects of Soviet policy are closely interwoven.

When Moscow made its announcement on August 20, many of the world's newspapers said that no one knew that these things were brewing. *Intelligence Digest* not only knew, but published a broad appreciation of what was happening these many weeks since.

We shall have more to say about the outcome of these developments, as we get more information.

If Stalin dies

Behind all this, Stalin's health continues to be a major factor. If he takes things easily, he may continue for some time, and, if he does so, it is probable that his policy, and only his, will prevail. If, on the other hand, he dies suddenly—of which there is every possibility, and of which we may read any day—his timing might be abandoned.

If Malenkov Succeeds

The general indications are that all the persons likely to replace Stalin would tend towards greater speed and recklessness.

If the fact that Malenkov is to present the policy report to the coming Congress of the Soviet Union Communist Party means that Stalin regards him as his successor—and the reports on this question published in *Intelligence Digest* in the March and April issues support this probability—then a sharpening of Soviet foreign policy is certainly to be expected in the event of Stalin's death.

Stalin's Belief in Caution

Stalin is known to be for caution and thorough preparation. So far, he has always pulled his country back just in time to avert a major clash with the western Powers. He was utterly opposed to a clash with Nazi Germany, and he did his best to avert it.

He firmly believes that there is much more to be gained by a prolonged preparatory cold war than by a premature hot war. He thinks, of course, that the cold war can be effective only if backed by very great military strength, and by far-reaching political action.

For some years, his theory has been that, despite a modest increase in western armaments, Russia could afford to wait. She has done so. While we are now in a much more critical phase, Stalin still believes in gaining time.

He has always firmly believed that the economic strain imposed on the Atlantic nations over many years enforced rearmament by reason of the cold war, would help to create political friends for Russia within the western nations.

Several Different Plans

We do not think there is any precise evidence to suggest that Stalin has ever made up his mind as to exactly what he would do in the final phase, in order to bring the cold war to a successful conclusion in Russia's favour. Intercepted Soviet documents, directives, etc., show quite clearly that he has directed that several plans be drawn up for the last phase.

But General Staffs are often ordered to make plans to suit different situations. The decision as to which plan should eventually be put into operation is another matter, and there is no decisive evidence as to which, in fact, most strongly commends itself to Stalin himself.

There is decisive evidence that Stalin strongly favours a policy of Asia first, but that is so broad a conception and can be carried out by cold warfare methods to such an advanced degree, that it does not really answer the question.

Will Russia Strike Without Warning?

It is known that Stalin has been advised to consider the idea that, when the cold war reaches its final phase, the only way to gain a decision will be by striking, without warning, at the centre of resistance and the main strategic bridgeheads of the Atlantic nations.

Many of his advisers think that the British Isles must first be knocked out by a heavy blow, struck without warn-

ing. Very strong opinions are held, however, that such a blow would, by itself, be indecisive, because it would leave America free to strike back at the heart of some of Russia's most vital areas, from the Middle Eastern and North African positions based, as they are, upon the vast and invulnerable hinterland of the African continent.

If, however, both the U.K. and the North African and Middle Eastern strategical areas were formidably defended, and possessed overwhelming counter - offensive potentialities, it is highly improbable that Russia would ever be able to eliminate either. Yet, without eliminating both, she would have no chance of winning a world war.

A Prolonged Cold War

In any event, the Soviet Union will go to the maximum length possible to prolong the cold war in order to weaken these strategic bastions. She will use the advantages of this form of warfare to make it as difficult as possible for the western nations to develop the two essential strong points —the United Kingdom and the Middle East.

Stalin and his advisers are interested in western Europe, because its eventual occupation by Russian military forces, or its political absorption into the Soviet system, would enormously increase the difficulties of defending both the two vital strategic areas—the U.K. and the Middle East.

Why Russia is Forced into Action

It is for all these reasons that Russia is, willy nilly, already forced into action everywhere. Stalin's "Asia first" policy involves Russia throughout Asia. The idea of knocking out both the United Kingdom and the Middle East involves the Soviet Union in activities of every kind in Britain, throughout western Europe, in the Middle East, and in Africa. Anxiety to undermine America's industrial potential to the maximum possible extent brings Russia on to the South American scene.

Fear of West German Rearmament

Stalin has always felt that Russian ambitions would suffer a grave setback if there existed, in the centre of Europe, a strong defensive barrier beyond which the Red Army could not pass, and a base from which the heart of western Russia could be attacked. Consequently, he has felt that, should it materialise, West German rearmament would contain all the seeds of absolute disaster for Russia.

Many western experts have felt that Russia would go to war rather than allow this to happen, and some have interpreted recent widespread Soviet military preparations in eastern Europe as proof of this. Our information leads us to think that these military movements in eastern Europe are part of the cold war, rather than preparations for a hot one. Russia is no less anxious about rearmament of Western Germany than she was, but she thinks that present Atlantic plans are not yet a serious menace, and that, for the present, they can be offset by the rearmament of Eastern Germany.

One Hundred Divisions Needed

West German military experts themselves are of the opinion that nothing less than 100 divisions would constitute a real check to Russia's plans. The Soviet Union knows that the Atlantic Powers are far from anything of the kind, and, indeed, that the tendency, of late, has been to slow down armaments rather than to speed them up. The signs are that Russia thinks this justifies a continuation of the cold war, provided that it is accompanied by the rearmament of Eastern Germany.

Psychological Dilemma of the Western Powers

The great problem facing the western Powers is this: To underrate Russia's military potential and clear intention to gain a world decision, creates complacency. That suits Russia. On the other hand, to tell the whole truth sometimes has the effect

of creating a degree of defeatism which tends towards neutralism, and, sometimes, even towards Communism amongst the most unlikely persons.

This psychological embarrassment is fully exploited by Russia. On balance, however, there are fewer dangers in telling the whole truth to the public, however unpleasant it may be, than in concealing it.

It is axiomatic that a defensive policy, whether in cold or hot war, carries with it grave dangers and embarrassments, and for so long as Russia is on the offensive in the cold war, she will always have considerable advantages.

Possible Effects of New Weapons

Another factor—besides Stalin's health—which may, at any time, change the entire situation, is the development of modern weapons. If, at any given moment, Russia felt that she had a transitory advantage by reason of the development of some new military device, her whole policy might change within a very short time.

Likewise, the attitude of the western Powers might change. The West did, for a time, enjoy a decisive advantage in the exclusive possession of the atomic bomb. This advantage was used only in a negative sense, and it conferred an advantage which has now been partly lost, owing to the development of Russia's atomic industry. (This industry has been underrated in the West.)

Would the West Take the Initiative?

If the West gained some fresh, if transitory, advantage from scientific developments, it is by no means certain that public opinion would again permit such an advantage to be lost, if it were clear that the alternative would be a prolongation of the cold war, with the whole initiative in Russia's hands.

This last factor is one which the Russians watch carefully, and is one of the primary reasons why they are so anxious to have well planted agents in all our scientific projects. It is imperative that our security should be tightened up in order to make this impossible in the future.

On the whole, Russia seems confident that the western Powers are so divided amongst themselves, and that the political situation in each country making up the Atlantic system is so precarious and disunited, that it would be impossible for us to seize the initiative.

Results of a Western Initiative

Many experts think that if Russia should prove wrong in this, and if the West should seize the initiative, the entire Soviet system would be thrown off balance, and its inflexibility would prove a decisive weakness.

We believe there is a great deal of evidence to support this view. The entire Soviet system is over-centralised and would, we believe, rapidly collapse under the shock of a cold war offensive launched by the West. **Russia's successes are largely due to the fact that she is subjected to so little interference by us.**

We believe there is evidence to suggest that great confusion could quickly be created throughout the entire Soviet Empire in Europe and Asia, if the Kremlin had to face a whole series of offensive actions from the West. She is now steam-rolling forward under a rigid central control, and is succeeding only because there is so little interference, let alone counter-action.

A Western Offensive

To take the offensive in the cold war, would mean both local military offensive action in certain areas, with very little likelihood of its leading to general war, and, of course, full-blooded political warfare behind the Iron Curtain, and throughout the Marxist empire.

It should be remembered that there is far greater potential support for the western Powers behind the Iron Curtain, than there is support in the West for the Marxist empire. The only reason Russia is doing so well is that she is on the offensive and we are on the defensive—and sometimes not even that.

What kind of local military offensive action could have been taken by the western Powers without starting a

world conflagration, and what could now be done without risk of that ?

Korea, Abadan, and Indo-China

The whole weight of evidence now supports the contention that all Korea could have been cleared of Communists without a world war, and that the result would have been to strengthen anti-Communist forces throughout Asia, thus greatly relieving the burden on the western Powers. This chance was lost through fear of general war. Our information leads us to the conviction that we were bluffed.

There is also evidence to suggest that if Great Britain had occupied Abadan there would have been no world war, and the present dangers in Persia would have been far less than they now are, while the resulting prestige would have been immense.

Indo-China is a case, not for retreat and withdrawal (which is at present a real possibility), but for strong and decisive military action.

These are only examples ; they are all based on carefully collected evidence from many different sources, which *Intelligence Digest* feels to be reliable.

Western Strength Exaggerated

In the meantime, far from our taking the initiative, even western defences are being allowed to remain gravely weak. All the propaganda put out about rapidly growing strength was exaggerated. It did not deceive Russia for an instant, but has misled our own public. *Intelligence Digest* has constantly stressed this, and General Ridgway has now confirmed it officially.

What purpose was served by months of misleading propaganda, it is hard to know. More astounding, is the proposal to cut what meagre defence projects we have in hand. This leaves expert observers aghast. We risk handing over a large part of the world to the Soviets on a gold plate.

THE VICTORY OF GREECE

GREECE is an example of a country which endured a gruelling ordeal in World War II, and then faced another war against a highly dangerous enemy. During the period 1946-49, 270 Greek priests were actually crucified by Communist guerrillas ; 150 trade union leaders were executed ; 800 villages were destroyed ; and, 28,000 children were abducted. Greece fought, without giving quarter, and won an outright victory.

Greece's All-out Offensive

She did not attempt to " contain " her enemy. If she had, she would still be at war, and ruined. She decided to take the offensive, and she won. Despite all the power of Communism and all the irresolution of her allies, Greece gained a decisive victory. She also had amazing success in converting Communists to a new ideology. This extraordinary success has never been fully appreciated. Persons of convinced Communist opinions were won over and became top grade patriots.

What was the secret? Has Greece the answer to the problem which is disrupting the world?

Greece had first class leadership from her King and Queen—two remarkable personalities. She took the offensive. She called the bluff. She gained decisive victory.

What of the rest of the story?

The Part Played by Religion —Some Important Movements

Religion has played a major part both in Greek resistance and in her subsequent recovery.

At the end of the last century, a missionary association was organised called *Anaplasis* (Regeneration). At about the same time, another movement called " The Holy Union of the Athens and Piraeus Vicars " was formed, together with some smaller bodies. These movements proved of great value when the ordeals of the recent years started.

Another important movement was the " Orthodox Christian Union of Young People," founded after World War I by an Athens priest, Marcos Tsaktanis. This now has about 200

branches, and is especially strong in the Athens area. It publishes two periodicals, and has about 350 Sunday schools, with a total attendance of about 45,000. Summer camps for boys and girls are doing much good.

A "Christian Students Group" has likewise been at work

Since 1942, the "Orthodox Christian Corner" has been working for the enlightenment of people at higher social levels. It does much charitable work.

The "Christian Social Union" emphasises the social aspects of Christianity. The Anti-Cancer Institute of Athens (one of the best establishments of its kind in that part of the world) was a result of its efforts.

Another important movement is that of "The Apostle Paul Christian Corporations." This movement emanates from the *Zoe* Brotherhood and has about 100 leading members. The Brotherhood's aim is instructional. Its periodical has about 150,000 subscribers. The movement also publishes the Bible.

In 1950, *Zoe* had about 1,500 Sunday schools. Young people are organised into groups, whose aim is to propagate the Christian Faith, and to become the mainstay of Christianity.

Summer camps, special courses for Sunday school teachers, and courses for boys and girls are organised by *Zoe*.

The "Christian Union of Professional Men"

A small group called the "Christian Union of Professional Men," now 1,200 strong, is fighting materialism. Its main object is to demonstrate the demoralising effects of materialism, and to prove that it is responsible for contemporary evils.

In 1946, 220 Greek intellectuals—160 of them university professors or of like standing—signed a declaration which proclaimed the basic principles of the "Christian Union of Professional Men." The contents of this declaration sold at the rate of 100,000 copies a month.

In September, 1943, a school of general studies was established. It aims at organising a force instructed in practical Christian principles. It gives opportunity to all those possessing university degrees to study the problems of science in the light of Christian thought, and to revalue their education in the light of Christianity.

An offshoot of this is the "Institute of Mental Hygiene and Medical Psychology," founded in 1949.

Other Organisations

Since 1939, the "Apostle Paul" hostel has given young men the chance of living together, worshipping together, and offering themselves for social and charitable work. This hostel now occupies four buildings in Athens, with annexes in Salonika, Patras, and other provincial towns.

In order better to systematize Christian work amongst teachers, a society called "The Christian Union of Educators" was established in January, 1947.

In 1945, *Zoe* helped to establish the "Christian Students' Union," which is now the main students' movement in Greece. Its members subsequently enter the "Union of Professional Men," or the "Union of Educators."

The "Apostle Paul Engineering School" was established in Piraeus in 1947. It combines engineering training for boys, with a Christian education. Attendance is 600, and teachers are mostly volunteer members of the "Christian Union of Professional Men," who give up much of their spare time to this work.

In 1940, a special organisation called "Relief Service" was set up. During the war, it concentrated on the care of soldiers' families. In peace time, it helps the families of Sunday school children. Tens of thousands of families have been helped by it.

The "Saint Eunica Christian Union" was founded in 1948. It consists of girls who have chosen the vocation of nursing. It is supported by a sisterhood of the name of "Eusebia."

"Eusebia" was founded in 1938, and consists of unmarried young women having university degrees, who are devoted to the cause of propagating Christianity among women, and to charitable work. All members work

voluntarily, and without pay of any kind.

There is the "Groups of Friends," each of 10 to 30 members working together under a chairman and meeting once a week for study and discussion. In Athens there are 250 such groups, and as many again in the provinces.

A "Christian Union of Working Youth" concentrates upon the spiritual advancement of the working classes.

Vital Part Played by Christian Organisations

The remarkable victory of Greece in what once seemed almost hopeless conditions, and her progressive successes against Communism, deserve our most careful study. There can be no shadow of doubt that the various organisations mentioned in this report have played a vital part.

The entire campaign for Greek revival has been and remains based upon a religious and Christian foundation; and it must be repeated that Greece is the only nation so far to have won a decisive victory against militant Communism.

Some readers may dislike the Christian Faith—but would it be honest reporting not to give the facts which, in the opinion of objective observers, account for the victory of Greece? A victory which has eluded many other countries; a victory which few of us thought could be won; for the Greek position seemed almost hopeless.

NEUTRALISM IN FRANCE

PUBLIC opinion in France is gravely confused. This matters, because France occupies a strategic position of first importance in the Atlantic system, and one of scarcely less ideological significance. Geographically, France can be replaced by no other power in western Europe. Intellectually and ideologically her influence is great.

The Ideological Attraction of France

The military results of her neutralism might be overcome by the rise of Germany, in the sense that a powerful Germany might stop the Slav steamroller from ever approaching French territory. But, even if that should happen, the ideological neutralism of France would be painful, for she has a well-nigh compelling attraction for the entire civilised world.

No one with an historical sense likes to think of France being eliminated from amongst active world forces, however gloomy he may be about her prospects. She has a great attraction for almost everyone.

Grave Doubts About France's Future

Unfortunately, however, there are powerful forces at work in France, which create grave doubts about her future *rôle*. She cannot be counted upon as a firm member of the Atlantic alliance.

Many will say this must surely be an exaggerated statement. Yet the truth is that, should the Atlantic alliance ever be called into action, we would see a very different France from the one whose presence we now welcome at council tables where discussions are purely theoretical.

Optimistic Theories

The French secretly admit to themselves a differentiation between theoretical defence and offensive action. They believe that proclamations of an intention to defend the West may achieve all that is needed, and they hope it may be so. The fact that such a theory might prove unworkable, and that the only form of defence might be offence, is nauseating to them.

Some elements do not see beyond a theoretical formula. Two minorities, however, do see further—the optimists and the pessimists. The majority merely drift hopefully, though, as yet, with little conviction that their hopes are well founded.

Unrepresentative Activists

The optimists are in a very small minority and are always ready for a

fight—and would fight well. But they do not represent France any more than the Gaullists did so during World War II. Until it was quite safe to be otherwise, 90 per cent. of the French population were Pétainists. Yet, many of these Pétainists were quite prepared to think the allies might win in the end.

That is not to say that Pétain's policy was not in many respects astute, and, indeed, made Gaullism possible. Where questions of action were involved, however, the Gaullists were a distinct and very small minority.

The position is similar now, and, in the event of a World War III, it might work out in very much the same way.

The pessimists are more numerous. They manifest themselves in active propaganda. They are the counterpart of the pro-Nazi minority of the former pre-war and "phoney war" periods. They are, however, much more powerful than the pro-Nazis of 1939.

The Jewish Question

The political situation is now very much complicated by the Jewish question. In 1939, the Jews were totally opposed to Germany. In 1951, many of their less influential leaders were to be found in the neutralist school, *vis-à-vis* Russia.

On December 13 last, a large meeting was held under the auspices of the "Movement against Racialism." It violently protested against German rearmament, and the implication of its propaganda was neutralism.

The Effects of Soviet Anti-Semitism

Since then, however, the Jewish community has been much shocked by the growing anti-Semitism of the Soviet Union, recently exemplified in the dismissal of the Roumanian Foreign Minister, Anna Pauker, and other similar dismissals of prominent Jews.

The growing and bitter hostility of the Soviet Union towards the new State of Israel, and its progressive anti-Semitism, have created a confusion among French Jews, the outcome of which it is not yet possible clearly to forecast. Soviet Russia, which was once strongly pro-Semitic, and represented a defeat of the anti-Semitic Czarist régime, won many friends throughout the world, and not least in France, from this fact alone.

Now, for some curious reason, and although there are still at least two Jewish members of the Russian Politburo, the Soviets have become bitterly hostile to the Jews. One of their main strategical plans is eventually to attack and occupy Israel.

This is so remarkable and so curious a *volte-face*, that it has caused a confusion from which no clear design has yet emerged; and it particularly affects France. In the light of this new development, no one can correctly estimate the strength of the neutralist school, which may now be deserted by many of the leading members of the Jewish community.

Confusion Inside the French Communist Party

Another confusing factor in French affairs is the remarkable difference of opinion inside the French Communist Party itself. Some are fully pro-Russian. Others, although convinced Communists, are anti-Russian.

Many French Communists think that Marxism, as an economic theory, would be a good thing for France. But they do not think that Russian imperialism is at all a good thing.

France's Deep Desire for Peace

The fact of the matter is that France—capable of feeding herself, exhausted by centuries of war, unconvinced of any precise philosophical dogma—has a deep and profound desire for peace.

From time to time, there have been hopelessly contradictory ideas amongst different schools of thought as to the methods by which peace could best be secured.

Typical Confusion of Ideas

In some ways, France is the world's leading example of the ideological,

psychological, and racial confusion which are disturbing the entire world. In no other country do we find such a clear exemplification in so small an area.

In many other countries, the minorities, which are such powerful influences in France, are overwhelmed by the steam-roller effect of mass propaganda.

Three Schools of Thought

The mass of the French people have no profound religious convictions. Only a minority are religious, and even this minority are divided into three schools. One believes that Marxism should be fought, if necessary to the point of World War III. Another is neutralist. A third is very nearly pro-Russian.

Results of the Lack of True Christian Conviction

These last two minorities derive from the school within the Church, which no longer completely believes in the Christian Faith, but merely thinks that Church discipline has a certain psychological value, should be related to Communism, and, in matters of foreign policy, should be pragmatic.

Lack of any profound conviction in absolute dogma or standards of conduct, has made many Frenchmen convinced that by far the best thing to do is to make oneself as comfortable as possible, in what is admitted to be a thoroughly unpleasant world.

This accounts for many financial and other scandals. Many of them arise rather from a general agnosticism in its widest sense, than from any profound criminal instincts. Many Frenchmen honestly think there is nothing precise in which to believe ; that, therefore, one might as well do the best for oneself ; and, that this must inevitably involve an occasional clash with authority.

It would be a complete misinterpretation, however, to put it more strongly than that. Occasionally, an individual will go very far, and seem to be a pathological criminal, but, in most cases, law-breaking springs from very little more than an agnostic cynicism.

The overwhelming majority of the French, being thoroughly though reluctantly agnostic, believe that a third war would mean physical catastrophe. They think it should be averted.

Illogical Reasoning

Although noted for their logic, the French are, in fact, often remarkably illogical. The same kind of slogan is accepted now, as was accepted from 1935 to 1939: "We must stop Hitler ; we must at all costs avert war." The two objectives were inconsistent. Hitler could be stopped only by war. War could be averted only by allowing Hitler to go east to his heart's content.

Except amongst two minorities, the French refused to see this. One minority said we must fight at all costs. The other said we should let Hitler go forward as far as he wanted. They were the only two logical elements in France.

Lip Service to the Atlantic Defence System

The same applies now. A majority pay lip service to the Atlantic system, and a similar slogan is used: "We must stop Stalin ; we must avert war."

It is extremely unpopular to suggest to the average Frenchman that to stop Stalin may mean war. Only two minorities are logical ; those who favour capitulation to Russia ; and, those who favour fighting, if necessary, at any cost. These are very small minorities.

The majority hope that the Atlantic formula will stop Stalin, but do not honestly believe that it will. Whenever things get too hot, this majority tend to get very cool about the commitments of the Atlantic Powers. Whenever the Atlantic Powers seem to be gaining strength, and Russia to be retreating in the face thereof, the majority of Frenchmen wax enthusiastic over Atlantic defence, and many people then think that France is on the verge of renewed vigour.

Solving World Problems by Formula

In fact, the fundamental position never changes. The majority of Frenchmen would like to solve all the

problems of the world by a formula involving no further disturbances. The individual Frenchman would like to solve his own economic problems by being left to his own devices, and thinks that if every Frenchman were likewise left, the problems of the nation would be solved.

The popular government is the one that does the least. The most popular thing in France is no government at all. That is why neither the Communists nor the Socialists would ever have the great majority in France behind them, unless the situation were utterly desperate to the extent that the average Frenchman could no longer live without the intervention of a powerful government.

The Absence of Conviction

The average Frenchman is neither Gaullist, Communist, nor neutralist. He has many opinions, but no convictions at all, except that there should be peace.

The dangers of Communism and neutralism lie primarily in the possibility that Frenchmen might become convinced that they would attain peace by adopting one or the other of them. The trouble with France is that she is convinced of nothing, except that Providence has placed the French people in one of the most pleasant countries on the face of the map, and that it is a terrible pity that such an inheritance should ever again become the victim of world disturbances.

France's Military Value is Almost Nil

The implication of this is that Britain and America, who have great affection for France, should not allow that feeling to influence their judgment and military planning. The military capacities of France are virtually nil, and it is extremely unlikely that they will ever again become considerable.

This is not to say that France will not again be great, nor that she is not, in some respects, a great nation now. But her character lies in a profound abandonment of interest in anything other than the interest of the individual.

Forerunner of a New Philosophy

It could easily turn out that the present agnosticism of France is the forerunner of a new conviction ; that her philosophy is the forerunner of a really healthy individualism ; and that her lack of military enthusiasm is a foretaste of a future Europe devoted to peace, when all the story of Russia is over and done with—as one day it will be.

In the meantime, it would be a mistake to think that 50 French divisions, or even 20, are ever likely to stand between civilisation and slavery, for they will not do so.

No Prospect of a French Offensive

If western Europe is ever again invaded, it will not be France who takes the counter-offensive ; although she would be prominent in the subsequent liberation ceremonies. This is not from the very slightest cowardice, for the French are a brave and enduring people. It is from exhaustion, lack of conviction, loss of leadership, and almost entire lack of belief in anything except an individualism which, however attractive and, maybe, prophetic, is, nevertheless, to some extent premature.

Russia's Reaction to French Indecisiveness

Perhaps it is because of these broad facts that Russia, despairing of any positive political decision from the masses of France, is now trying to win over the élite to a compromise philosophy half way between pacifism and Communism ; an attitude which would be decisive only in the sense of hostility to anything positive, and, therefore, hostile to effective partnership in the Atlantic system.

The extent of Communist or near-Communist penetrations of intellectual circles is wholly remarkable. Russia now seems to have relatively more friends amongst the élite than amongst the workers ; although, of course, no mathematical exactitude can be established.

IMPRESSIONS FROM ITALY

NOW that the smoke of municipal election propaganda is clearing, it is possible to see the trends which will influence the general election next year.

The municipal elections were fought on straight party lines. Local considerations hardly came into the picture. This did much damage to democracy.

The Economic Position

In order to understand the political situation, it is first necessary to know something about the economic position.

Italy has had a greater share of Marshall Aid than any other continental nation. By very able exploitation of the Italian vote in the principal States of the U.S.A., the Italian Government succeeded in extracting large sums of money from a Washington Administration which appeared to be strongly influenced by electoral considerations.

There was so much American aid, that something trickled down to everyone. The bulk of it, however, remained in a few hands. Some vast fortunes were built up, mostly outside Italy. There are some larger fortunes in Italy than in pre-war days. Yet, the general standard of living is lower.

A Growing Population Without an Outlet

There is a rapidly growing population, without large-scale emigration. The result is widespread poverty. Despite an outward show of wealth, Italy is suffering from a fundamental economic illness. There is a bad unemployment problem, which the Government seems unable to solve. **This is one of the most important sources of political unrest.**

Revulsion Against the Christian Democrats

There is a strong revulsion against the Christian Democrat Party. This party and its leftist satellites are suffering from a long spell of power. Grave accusations of corruption are made against many persons. Opposition propaganda has some magnificent openings, and the Christian Democrats have done little to answer the charges.

Waning Confidence in de Gasperi

There is also a nation-wide reaction against republicanism. This reflects on Premier de Gasperi. He is identified with the establishment of the Republic, and the methods which led to the change. An innuendo is being widely circulated by word of mouth, which goes like this: "How can you trust a man who, as an Austrian, betrayed his Emperor; then, as an Italian, betrayed his King? With such a record, is it not probable that, as a Catholic, he will, one day, betray his Church?"

Rightly or wrongly, confidence in de Gasperi has waned.

The Attitude of the Church

These are the principal factors which affected the recent elections. The Christian Democrats would have been thoroughly beaten, had it not been for the help of the Church. In sermons, private talks, visiting, and so on, the priests supported the Christian Democrat Party. Powerful men, like Father Lombardi, openly campaigned for the party.

But this cannot easily be repeated. Clerical opposition is increasing. Many priests in Rome and other big cities demand that the Church should no longer support the Christian Democrats. Some absolutely refuse to do so. It is being argued that the Monarchists and Liberals are equally entitled to support.

The objectors submitted — very unwillingly—to orders to support the Christian Democrats this year. But the prospect of public protests from many good Catholics makes it less certain that similar orders will be issued for next year's elections.

Heavy Loss of Christian Democrat Votes

Although the Christian Democrats remain the strongest party, they suffered a heavy loss of votes. The bulk of lost votes went to the right. It is worth noticing that in the few places where an arrangement was made with a right wing party, no votes were lost.

Left Wing Strength

The Communists and their Socialist allies stood their ground, and, in some places increased their votes. This achievement should not be overlooked. The official forces, the administrative machinery, and the method of counting, were all unfavourable to the Communists.

The Communists are stronger than they appear. Togliatti's machine is more powerful and more efficient than it was four or five years ago.

Right Wing Moral Victories

The moral victors in the elections were the Monarchists and the M.S.I. (*Movimento Sociale Italiana*). Though the cards were stacked against them, they increased their poll. They had few funds and no foreign help; both Church and State were against them. Had it not been for official and ecclesiastical pressure, they would have done even better.

The Growth of Monarchism

Of the two parties, the Monarchists seem to be the stronger. They demand a new plebiscite on the issue of the monarchy. The Republicans will fight this tooth and nail. Many observers think that a plebiscite would result in a monarchist victory.

The monarchist idea is far stronger than the party which represents it; 80 per cent. of the Christian Democrats, virtually all Liberals, and many Saragat Socialists would vote for a restoration.

Monarchist Organisation

Monarchist Party organisation and leadership are poor. The official leader, Marchese Lucifero, is a bad politician. A fine diplomat, and a man of many achievements, he is not a popular leader.

A new force is arising in the person of the Monarchist Mayor of Naples, shipowner Achille Lauro. Lauro is a man of great wealth, an enthusiastic politician, and has great popular prestige. He is one of the few who have put a vast fortune into politics, instead of becoming a playboy. He is sympathetic towards social services.

The M.S.I.

The M.S.I. is said to be neo-Fascist. It is certainly not democratic. It has poor leadership, but has the enthusiastic support of many young people, especially amongst university students. Its main aim is to focus reaction against a democracy said to have been imposed by foreign powers.

In the eyes of many young people, democracy has become identified with defeat, humiliation, and corruption. The M.S.I. promises these young folk order, authority, and efficiency—coupled with the advantages of democracy.

Recent legislation will permit the outlawing of the M.S.I. If this happens, M.S.I. members may then join the Monarchist Party in large numbers, thus forming a powerful force. Some would ally themselves with Communism for ulterior motives.

A Probable Change of Leadership

A change of leadership in Italy seems likely. Even the leaders of the régime admit this. The unresolved and crucial question is whether the Christian Democrats and their allies will move to the left or the right?

Gedda and Scelba want to move to the right. Scelba, who has been a strong and efficient Minister of the Interior, is implacably anti-Communist. Gedda, the more astute of the two, is President of Catholic Action, and the leader of the Christian Democrat right wing.

De Gasperi clings to office. He half favours moving towards the left. He tends to advocate a coalition between

Christian Democrats, Republicans, and the splinter groups of the Saragat Socialists.

A Move to Split the Communists

His friends are preparing for a move designed to change the face of Italian politics. The idea is to separate Nenni and his left wing Socialists from the Communists, and, with the help of Romita, to bring them into the Government, thus reuniting the Socialist Party. This would be difficult; Nenni has given further hostages to the left by visiting Stalin.

Moscow's Attitude

Both Togliatti's Politburo and Moscow have been studying the Italian situation with great care. Stalin is well informed. Some people think that, in certain conditions, Nenni might be allowed to join a non-Communist Government. The idea is that, in view of growing dangers from the right, a safe friend of Communism —a man who has been tested in the Spanish civil war—should be sent into the Government, not only to prevent any shift to the right, but also to act as the Trojan horse which will penetrate the fortress. It could be so; but the rumour has no precise proof.

A Slow Move Towards Communism

The future of Italy is uncertain. There is great danger of a slow move towards Communist control. If this happened, it would endanger most important strategic plans, and be a major victory for Russia.

THE BALTIC SEA

IN the July issue of *Intelligence Digest*, we reported on the significance of the Swedish aircraft incident. It was no accident, but an event of importance.

Russia is trying to protect highly important secret installations. She fears reconnaissance flights. We have received new information which throws further light on what is going on in the heavily guarded Baltic region.

The Importance of Stettin

On the present border between Eastern Germany and Poland, lies the well-protected bay, the Stettiner Haff, the estuary of the Oder. All the other Baltic ports are easily reached from Stettin, which is, therefore, a key position for both surface and underwater traffic. The area was given to Poland by "temporary" agreement, but has become an important factor in Soviet strategic planning.

Testing Grounds for Guided Missiles

Immediately after the war, under Russian direction, Poland began secret construction work in that part of Pomerania from which all Germans were expelled. The work, done under Russian supervision by Polish and German experts, was the building of testing grounds for guided missiles. Here, the V3s were developed and tested. Reports from Sweden spoke of lights observed in the Baltic. They were from these experiments.

A Big Reorganisation

For reasons which are not yet clear, all the testing grounds have now been reorganised and changed. This is the secret Russia wants to hide, and is the cause of increased nervousness about strange eyes in an area over which she has always been very sensitive.

Atomic Research Centres

Recently, the Pomeranian testing grounds have been entirely taken over by Russians. Together with the Crimea and northern Siberia, they have now become one of the great centres of atomic research.

New Guided Missile Testing Grounds

The guided missile installations were moved to Stettin, and, thence, by inland waterways to Opole, and then, by land, to Tarnowskie Gory. This was a long and delicate transport operation, involving the most detailed preparation and execution by a specially picked staff. These installations are now far inside Soviet controlled territory, in southern Poland near the Czech frontier, and well protected by the wall of the Carpathians.

A Vast Military Area

The other important strategic point in the Baltic area is Kaliningrad (Koenigsberg) and its surroundings. After the war, this area was directly annexed by Russia. Formerly a rich agricultural region, it has now become a military area. Certain parts have been completely emptied of civilian population.

German army barracks have been rebuilt and greatly extended. Housing projects and factories in industrial areas were taken over by the Red Army. Huge fortifications have been built all along the coast. Big troop and ammunition transports have recently been observed in the area, as well as tank unit movements.

The whole area is becoming one huge fortification. Troop concentrations are so heavy, and so much land is devoted to military purposes, that agricultural production is insufficient for local needs. Food has to be imported.

With Sweden and Denmark wide open to the Baltic, all military movements and installations in the area are of great importance both in connection with western Europe's northern flank, and with the important polar region.

THE NEW JAPAN

THIS report is based on information provided by a former Tokyo diplomat. He has recently made a business visit to Japan and has had good contacts.

Some Western Misconceptions

Japan is in a state of flux. The imposition of an alien system will not last. Perhaps we are too prone to think we have sold the Japanese a system in which they are convinced believers. They are not so enthusiastic about it.

The victors feel that the San Francisco Treaty was one of unprecedented generosity. The Japanese do not think it was. Herein lies a fundamental danger.

The handing back to Japan of part of her sovereignty is not accepted with any particular gratitude. Amongst other things, the Japanese complain that the Ryukyu and Bonin islands were taken by a wealthy U.S. from an impoverished and over-populated Japan.

The right to rearm is accepted with a certain cynicism. This concession is considered as a vital American interest and nothing more.

Pressure of Population

Political upheavals in Asia have caused big economic changes with which Japan must reckon.

The pressure of population is increasingly severe. In 1945 it was 72,400,000. In 1951 it was 84,300,000. The density of population is no more than that of Holland. It must be remembered, however, that only 16 per cent. of Japan's mountainous terrain can be used for agriculture. In spite of a low rate of consumption, and intensity of cultivation, 20 per cent. of Japan's foodstuffs must be imported.

The Problems to be Examined

There are several problems to be examined. First, the economic situation ; secondly, the political structure ; thirdly, the pressure of Communism; and, finally, the future orientation of Japan.

The Economic Predicament

The economic problem is dominated by the population difficulty. Moreover, many raw materials have to be

imported. This means that Japan must export large quantities of finished goods.

The predicament is like that of Britain. But, while part of Britain's Empire still exists, Japan's does not. The Japanese colonial empire provided 35 per cent. of Japan's imports, and took 45 per cent. of her exports. The loss of these territories, together with destruction of industries and shipping, caused a tremendous trade deficit during the occupation years.

The Effects of Inflation

The years 1947-49 were inflationary ; this was ruinous to urban interests, but beneficial to the farmers. Farmers were able to get rid of their debts, and to improve working methods. When the stabilisation of March, 1949, took place, agriculture was in a strong position.

The Korean war again changed the situation. Prices rose, although consumer prices have been held fairly steady. The Bank of Japan initiated a controlled inflation, the results of which have been favourable to producers.

Some Important Figures

Industrial production has, so far, risen from index 77 in 1950 to 144 in 1952.[1] But this mainly affects heavy industry, while textiles are still 50 per cent. below pre-war production.

The balance of foreign trade has also improved. Both imports and exports have risen. In 1951, imports rose to 1,700 million dollars, and exports to 1,159 millions. Invisible dollar exports more than balance the apparent deficit.

At the end of 1951, Japan's foreign currency reserves exceeded 700 million dollars, of which 596 millions were U.S. dollars (an increase of 137 million dollars since 1950), the rest being mostly sterling. Gold reserves were 128 million dollars.

The chief imports are still food (26 per cent.) and textiles (41 per cent.). The chief exports are finished textiles (48 per cent.) and heavy industry products (30 per cent.).

[1]Up to the time this report was written.

New Fields for Trade

There is one big change; the Chinese market has gone. Latin America, the free Asiatic countries, and Australasia are, therefore, the fields for Japanese economic expansion. Trade between Japan and the U.S.A. is somewhat decreasing.

Exports to the sterling area are causing Japan anxiety. She is nervous about her sterling balances.

New Law for Foreign Investments

She is now preparing further steps to expand her economy. The first is a new law for foreign investments. Foreign investors will be allowed to draw their dividends in U.S. dollars. They will be allowed to transfer 20 per cent. annually of their invested capital in U.S. dollars if they so wish. Investments are thus to be encouraged. This is the more attractive, since yields on Japanese stocks are high.

Servicing of Old Debts

A second step will be the servicing of old dollar and sterling debts. Once this has been satisfactorily arranged, Japan hopes for more foreign loans in order to improve her public utilities and basic industries.

Difficult Basic Conditions

This does not alter the fact that basic conditions are very difficult, and that, sooner or later, something will have to be done about Japan's population. The old problem will arise again.

Failure of Parliamentarianism

The present parliamentary régime is a failure. Although Prime Minister Yoshida has strong parliamentary support, the people merely tolerate him. The masses consider him the best of a poor lot.

The man in the street identifies parliamentarianism with defeat; it is the régime of the victors. The democratic game will be played only for so long as the war victors remain powerful. The outward veneer of western democracy could disappear quite easily, and will do so. The rights of women, free

elections, party politics, and so on, are considered burdens. The present régime is essentially temporary. Democracy has not come to stay.

The Power of Traditional Forces

Traditional forces are still powerful. The Emperor has been stripped of some of his old prerogatives, but no one can yet say whether this will endure.

The Emperor is deeply revered by the populace. He is loved and admired; he remains an outstanding national figure.

Religion also remains a force. The Imperial family, however, have been looking into new ideas, and the significance of this cannot yet be foreseen.

The Appeal of Communism

Against the forces of tradition is the powerful appeal of revolutionary Communism. The recent riots showed excellent organisation. Nor should it be forgotten that, in the last elections, 3,500,000 votes were cast for the Communist Party. Communist dominated unions have 3,500,000 members.

Although, recently, there may have been some reduction in the number of Communists in places of influence, their power is considerable. They are placed in many important jobs, especially in education.

A Strong Propaganda Machine

They have a strong propaganda machine, backed by Japanese language broadcasts from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and U.S.S.R. Far Eastern stations. This propaganda now follows the line that trade with China would so increase Japanese exports that the standard of living for the whole population would be greatly improved.

The present Government has the situation fairly well in hand, and many of the police are efficient and reliable.

Rearmament and Foreign Policy

Rearmament will soon put Japan in a strong military position. It should be understood that she does not intend to become anyone's satellite. Her foreign policy will be devised exclusively in her own interests.

Our observer thinks that Japan will try to follow a policy friendly to the West. A majority still feel that this will be their best safeguard against Russia. Many feel that Japan can best achieve a lasting position as a great Power, only in close alliance with the West.

The Future Alignment

Yet, Japan will finally ally herself with whomever gives her hope of being able to provide for her growing population. The West will be preferred. An eastern alliance would be chosen only if this should prove the sole solution to the population problem.

Politically, one of two forces will prevail: the traditionalists—even if somewhat modified—or the Communists. According to our observer, democracy, as imposed by the victors, has not the very slightest chance.

A REPORT FROM CENTRAL ASIA

OUR special correspondent in Central Asia reports:—

(1) Afghanistan

THE merger of the four Baluchistan states of Kalat, Ras Bela, Kharan and Makran with Pakistan has been taken by Afghanistan to be a hostile "annexation" move by Pakistan to prevent the forming of an independent Pakhtoonistan State. The Afghan Government is likely to continue to recognise these states as independent.

In the meanwhile, Afghanistan still refuses to send an Ambassador to Pakistan, and relations between the two countries continue to deteriorate.

The Afghan Government is taking vigorous steps to crush any further developments in Communist activity.

Recently, the editors of two leading newspapers, the *Watan* and the *Nida-i-Khalq*, were imprisoned for anti-national activities. It is reported that they were suspected of Communist leanings.

(2) Pakistan

THE announcement by Pakistan of the introduction of the passport system for travel between India and Pakistan, in place of the present informal system, has occasioned wide and varied comments in the newspapers of the two countries. In general, the Government of India feel that it is an undesirable step under existing circumstances of mass refugee traffic.

The delegates of many Islamic states represented at the Muslim People's Organisation (MPO), convened by Khaliq-al-Zaman in Karachi in mid-May, have gone back to their countries with the impression that the aim of the conference was to acquire for Pakistan the leadership of the Muslim states of the Middle-East, and, perhaps, of the Muslim world. Although some anti-Government speeches were made by certain Pakistani delegates, there is little doubt that the conference was looked upon with favour by influential elements in the Government.

(3) Nepal

COMMUNIST activity in Nepal is on the increase, particularly in eastern Nepal and in the Terai belts. The Indian United Provinces Government have recently had to recruit about 500 armed militia to patrol the United Provinces-Nepal border, to prevent Communist terrorists from spreading into India.

Communist activities in western Nepal, where most of the Gurkhas of the British and Indian armies are recruited, have still not reached large proportions, but a strict watch is being kept by the Indian Government. Communist propaganda in this area will, naturally, have wide repercussions throughout Gurkha regiments in India, Malaya, and Hong Kong.

The Indian Military Mission is now most unpopular with the Rana class, the former hereditary rulers of Nepal. The efforts of the mission to introduce some semblance of order, discipline, and integrity into the Nepalese army, have led to the reduction of some 300 or more hereditary Generals and Colonels (some as young as 2 years of age), to the present figure of one General, one Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals, and some 20 Colonels.

Later reports from Nepal say that there have been Communist-inspired "anti-rich" riots in eastern Nepal, when looting of the rich by the mob took place. Official sources confirm these reports but say that "the situation is under control."

(4) Burma: A Three-front War

FROM the beginning of the year, the Government of Burma have been waging a three-front war against the rebel Karens; the Communists; and Kuomintang troops on the Chinese border. Of these, the war against the Karens has been by far the most active and costly. The Karens have refused all attempts at negotiation, and have turned down every offer made by the Burmese Government, including that of establishing a Karen State. There is much to be said in their favour.

The insurgent Karens are operating over a wide area. In the Delta Area, the districts of Pegu, Tharrawady and Pyapon, in the Tennaserim division, and elsewhere they have caused over £30 million damage in the first six months of this year.

The Government troops have been so busy with their anti-Communist drive and operations against the Kuomintang, that the Karen rebels have met with more success than in previous years. The Government's "anti-Communist" activities are genuine in a certain sense only, because, at one time, the Burmese nationalists gave hostages to Communism.

The operations against the Kuomintang troops on the Chinese border have never developed into open warfare. The Chinese troops have now withdrawn from Burmese territory in most areas, and it now looks as though the purpose of the Chinese nationalist move was not so much to haress Burma as to harass Chinese Communist troops on the Burma-Yunnan border.

PROFESSOR OWEN LATTIMORE

IN the August edition of *Intelligence Digest,* it was suggested that certain allegations in connection with Professor Owen Lattimore deserved investigation.

One Point Cleared Up

As a result, one point seems to have been cleared up satisfactorily. *Intelligence Digest* has heard from Mr. Richardson, formerly British Representative in Tibet.

He is able to identify the Lama, who is not a Tibetan, but a Mongolian. The Lama, who subsequently went to the John Hopkins University, lunched with Mr. Richardson in Lhasa, where he met a European visitor. Mr. Richardson does not recollect any Communistic expressions of opinion made by this Mongolian Lama at the luncheon. It would seem, therefore, that this point is now satisfactorily settled.

Investigations Which Should Be Made Public

Intelligence Digest feels that the investigation of matters involving security and alleged Communistic leanings on the part of important persons should be made, point by point, in public. Nothing should be covered up. Investigation should be neither so half-hearted nor so secret that no one, thereafter, knows for certain what the truth is and who is involved.

Intelligence Digest is very glad, therefore, to publish this statement on one of the points raised in connection with Professor Lattimore, and feels that the Professor should now provide documented answers to the other questions.

The Lama Should State His Attitude

In order finally to dispose of the subject of the Mongolian Lama, *Intelligence Digest* feels that it would be in the public interest for this Buddhist dignitary to make a statement about his present attitude towards:

(a) The new régime in Tibet ;

(b) The present régime in China ;

(c) His own present whereabouts and activities.

This man is considered by Buddhists to be one of the most important incarnate Lamas of Mongolia. If he is, in fact, opposed to the present régimes in China and Tibet, he should be of some use.

A MAD HATTER'S TEA-PARTY

ONE of our readers wrote to his Member of Parliament, complaining about the travels and subsequent propaganda of a Mr. Gaster, [1] who has been consorting with the Chinese and North Koreans, and has been issuing statements in Britain violently criticising the United Nations.

An Extraordinary Argument

The reply our correspondent received from his Parliamentary representative was this:

First, there is no objection to anyone having connections with China, because the United Nations are not at war with China.

Secondly, nothing can be done about anyone visiting or assisting North Korea, because, though, on the one hand, it cannot be denied that hostilities are taking place between the United Nations and North Korea, on the other hand, North Korea was set up in defiance of the United Nations. The United Nations, therefore, do not recognise North Korea, and, since they do not recognise its existence, they cannot be said to be at war with it in the legal sense. Therefore, North Korea is not an enemy with whom anyone can consort.

An Intelligent Legislator ?

That, according to our correspondent, is the reply he received from a supposedly intelligent legislator. It is not surprising that the Atlantic nations are in rather a muddle.

[1] See *Intelligence Digest*, July, 1952.

It would be interesting to know whether the parents of the boys who have been killed in the Korean war consider that we are fighting a precise enemy, or not.

Mr. Gaster : A Very Lucky Man

It would also be interesting to know what would happen to a Russian or Red Chinese citizen who travelled in England, and then attempted to go back and tell his fellow citizens that the Communists were in the wrong and the United Nations in the right. Mr. Gaster can consider himself a very lucky man.

OPPORTUNITIES IN TASMANIA

WE believe both American and British readers are interested in news about overseas opportunities. There is no need for the British people to be in difficulties. Certainly, they need not depend upon American aid, nor slump into a gloomy frame of mind, fatalistically accepting an idea that their prosperity has gone for ever.

What has gone for ever is Britain's *rôle* as the major industrial Power of the world—a workshop from which everyone will automatically buy. **Her sources of real wealth have changed.**

A brief account of opportunities in Tasmania comes from a reliable correspondent with whom we maintain close contact.

This beautiful island—about the size of Scotland—is an excellent example of the opportunities offered to emigrants from Britain and dollar investors. It is a friendly place, perhaps more English in character than other States of the Australian Commonwealth. The invigorating climate is well suited to English people.

Growth of Secondary Industries

Tasmania used to be predominantly a primary producing country. In recent years, however, secondary industries have been developed, and, since the war, these have been rapidly stepped up, especially around Launceston and along the north-west coast.

Hydro-electric power, to serve towns and villages throughout the State, is being developed on a large scale. The new Aluminium Commission factory, at Bell Bay on the Tamar Estuary, is a Federal and State partnership enterprise. There are both Government- and privately-owned coal mines, and road, rail, and air transport systems. Communications to the mainland are excellent.

No further substantial extension of State enterprises seems to be contemplated. Private enterprise is encouraged. A paint factory and a firm of civil engineering contractors have recently moved from England with their staffs and machinery.

Housing and Amenities

Immigration has intensified the housing shortage. Houses can be bought, but prices are high. Most houses are detached, and of one storey only. Most housing materials are locally produced.

The usual size of a town building block is 60ft. x 120ft., the 60ft. frontage being a fixed minimum.

It is possible to build one's own house, but, owing to supply difficulties, it may take a year to eighteen months. Rates are generally lower than in England.

Sport and outdoor activities are possible for everyone. Fishing, for example, is good everywhere, and open to all on payment of £1 a year for a licence.

There is food in abundance and variety.

Wages, Prices, and Social Services

Wages are higher than in England. The basic rate is, at present, £10 4s. 0d. per week. Prices, however, are generally higher than in England, but income tax is considerably less, and all sections of the community are able to save as well as enjoy a high standard of living.

Social services are, in many respects, similar to those in England. Hospitals

and many essential medicines are free, but, outside hospitals, doctors charge fees.

Furniture and Cars

Newcomers are advised to take with them all they can, except bulky or heavy furniture. Antique furniture—including Victorian — is, however, worth taking.

A car is more essential in Tasmania than in England. Any car is better than no car. Motor taxation is lower than in England. The price of new cars is considerably higher.

Currency

The present rate of exchange is £1 Sterling to 25s. Australian. There are no currency restrictions. As capital is comparatively scarce in Tasmania, there is a profitable field for investment.

Education

There are both private and State schools, the former being run mostly by religious organisations.

The State schools cater for children from 6 to 16, and, in some places, from 3 years old. All State schools are free. There is a university at Hobart, but it has five faculties only. For other subjects it is necessary to go to Melbourne University.

An Expanding Economy

Tasmania is a country with an expanding economy. It is developing in all directions, and offers opportunities to both skilled and unskilled. Children leaving school have a wide choice before them. Many English people now in Tasmania say that it was worth emigrating for the sake of their children alone.

English people going to Tasmania need not fear that, by leaving England, they stand to lose positions they have worked hard to obtain. Similar positions in Tasmania can probably be obtained quickly. It need not be a backward move. People setting up their own businesses find that they can make rapid progress.

Examples of factories already established are: Ovaltine; Cadbury's; MacRobertson's Chocolates; Paton and Baldwin's Woollens; Tootal's Fabrics.

A DISPUTE

INTELLIGENCE DIGEST feels it necessary to publish a reply to the remarks made in the House of Lords by Lords Jowitt and Reading, in connection with the Burgess-Maclean case and *Intelligence Digest.*

The Government claims that a "full inquiry" has been made into the case, and that it continues.

Intelligence Digest fails to understand this claim.

What We Mean by a Full Inquiry

Intelligence Digest has made it clear, more than once, that **a full inquiry is one by Royal Commission,** the whole of whose proceedings are held in public, and which is instructed to receive and consider all and any memoranda on this subject. We have stated our definition of "full inquiry" in the clearest terms in the pages of *Intelligence Digest.*

It is, therefore, inaccurate of Lords Jowitt and Reading when referring to the suggestions and statements of *Intelligence Digest,* to say that a "full inquiry" has been made. There has been no inquiry of the kind we have urged.

Why Demands for an Inquiry Are Resisted

The facts are clear. Neither the Government nor the Opposition wants such an inquiry. Both combine to attack those who demand it.

Why?

Two Foreign Service officials, whose personal and political records were known—in a wide circle—to be shocking, were, nevertheless, appointed to positions of importance in which it was inevitable that they would learn State secrets. Mr. Maclean was appointed head of a Foreign Office Department; Mr. Burgess was Assist-

ant Private Secretary to a Minister of State from 1947-50, and, thereafter, held a position at the British Embassy in Washington. **That is the grave issue involved.**

Both then disappeared in very disquieting circumstances.

Who Recommended the Appointments?

Such appointments were recommended, made, and sanctioned by prominent personages. Who were they? The public ought to know the names and present official status of those who recommended these two men to positions of confidence. It is not as if their records were not known. **They were widely known.**

Could any reasonable person think that those responsible for so grave a blunder would welcome a full public inquiry? Can anyone doubt that such appointments would have been made —all the facts being known—by officials who were not either gravely incompetent, or in some measure of sympathy with the ideas held by Burgess and Maclean?

It is this factor which now arouses so much concern.

Personal Friends in the Labour Party

We then come to the extensive personal friendships which Burgess formed in the Labour Party, when Assistant Private Secretary to a Labour Minister of State.

Some such friendships were, of course, inevitable; but, in this case, they were developed in a wholly remarkable manner. A permanent official acting as an Assistant Private Secretary does not often have intimate friendships at such high levels as those which Burgess enjoyed.

Did these political friends sympathise with Burgess's political aims, or not? Did they think the young Communist in the Foreign Office might be useful to offset other influences in that Department? Did they hope to turn the whole trend of foreign policy?

Mr. Strachey

Then there is the question of Mr. Strachey. Burgess was on friendly terms with Mr. Strachey. At the time of the disappearance, Mr. Strachey was the Minister partly answerable for M.I.5—one of the Security Services involved in the search for the missing officials.

In view of Mr. Strachey's friendship with Burgess ought he not to have revealed that fact to Parliament? Would it not have been the correct procedure?

Interference With a British Journalist

Finally, despite official denials, it remains a fact that two British officials went to France to interfere with a British journalist making an investigation into this and other matters. Who sent them? To which Department did they belong?

Our evidence of this is beyond dispute. It is available.

Who gave these agents their instructions? This is another question for an inquiry by Royal Commission.

If no such inquiry is made, the implications will be perfectly clear.

Disquieting Attitude of a Conservative Government

It is disquieting that a Conservative Government has not seen fit to advise the setting up of a Royal Commission, but, rather, has allowed a publication which reflects the opinions of a large body of opinion to be strongly attacked. Few Conservatives, when they worked so hard for their party last year, would have believed such a thing to be possible. Many worked for the Conservatives because they thought matters of this sort would be dealt with by public tribunal.

The whole issue raises questions of far-reaching concern to the public both at home and abroad.

A Royal Commission Wanted

It is clear that *Intelligence Digest* can now expect to be attacked by both parties. But the public wants a Royal

Commission, and few deny that the facts of the case suggest that this desire is reasonable. After all, since the Burgess-Maclean disappearance, there has been the case of Marshall. Who will be next, it is asked? Who approves such appointments? Who is responsible?

A Grave and Unhealthy State of Affairs

Are we to have case after case, and each time it is suggested that those responsible for such disastrous appointments should be brought before a public tribunal, are those making the demand to be called "mischievous"?

What is the state of affairs in which those responsible for the mistaken appointments to confidential posts are protected, and those who demand an inquiry are considered "mischievous"? To what pass have public affairs come when the guilty are protected, and the inquirer into such grave cases put into the dock—*by both Conservatives and Socialists*?

The whole matter is most grave, and reflects an unhealthy state of affairs.

CORRECTIONS

The Spanish Foreign Minister

In the July issue of *Intelligence Digest,* we inadvertently stated that the present Spanish Foreign Minister "is" also Secretary of Catholic Action.

Our Special Correspondent writes that he regrets a typing error. The sentence should have read "was" Secretary of Catholic Action.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, however, continued and continues an exceptionally close association with Catholic Action, so that the meaning of the sentence in which this error occurred remains virtually the same.

Mr. Wenner-Gren

In the August edition of *Intelligence Digest,* it was stated that, before the war, Mr. A. L. Wenner-Gren had purchased an interest in a Czechoslovakian armament firm. The interest which he purchased, and which caused some misunderstanding, was, of course, in the Bofors Company of Sweden. He purchased a large block of shares from Krupp, in order to stop the Nazis from benefiting from the new Bofors anti-aircraft gun. Mr. Wenner-Gren states that, as a result of his action, the Nazis never obtained models or drawings of that gun.

Misunderstandings later arose about his acquisition of an interest in the Bofors Company, and he was misrepresented. In fact, his acquisition of this interest led to an arrangement between Mr. Wenner-Gren and the Swedish Government, which was very beneficial to Britain at an important moment.

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Advisers and Consultants are not necessarily in agreement with everything published in this *Digest*. The Editor alone takes this responsibility.

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From: The Rt. Hon. J. Selwyn Lloyd, C.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

11th November, 1952.

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter of the 5th of November, and for the two copies of the Intelligence Digest.

Mr. Lloyd is at present in New York at the United Nations Assembly, but I will see that your letter is brought to his attention.

Yours sincerely,

(Sheila Carmichael)

Private Secretary.

John P. Brown, Esq.,
North View,
Riverbank Road,
Heswall, Wirral.

136

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

(44085) Wt.31461/245 220,000 11/51 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.685
(44944) Wt.42772/258 350,000 2/52 " "

[E 18211/59]

Minutes.

Minister of State

A constituent, Mr. John Brown, with whom you have corresponded about Tito (~~Flag A~~) has in a recent letter (Flag B) drawn your attention to an article in Kenneth de Courcy's "Intelligence Digest" on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Arab Refugees (Flag C). His letter has been acknowledged (Flag D) and no further action is called for unless you yourself wish to respond.

Criticism of the Foreign Office cited at the end of the article comes from General Galloway, who was the United Kingdom representative on the Agency. An account of the circumstances under which his services were terminated is given at Flag E.

J.S.H.

6th January, 1953.

I have read this paper. I find it a little strange that I was not shown ~~this~~ some of the papers relating to Gen. Galloway's quarrel with Blandford. I cannot certainly have taken more

Minutes.

personal interest in New York both in Mr Blandford and the work of the Agency had I known about all this,

SL.

Sir W. Strang

Please see further minutes.

W.S.
12/1

Nothing to be Written In this Margin.

349

E 1824/6 (A)

Sir William Strang has enquired whether anything was put in the brief on Arab Refugees for the United Kingdom Delegation to the General Assembly about the quarrel between Blandford and General Galloway over the latter's departure from Jordan, and whether the Middle Eastern Adviser to the Delegation knew about it.

2. No mention was made of this quarrel in the brief (Flag A) but in view of the doubts about the Agency's efficiency which had been raised in our minds by this and other incidents, it was suggested that any detailed refutation of possible Arab attacks on the adequacy and efficiency of the Agency's services to refugees would be better left to Blandford himself.

3. The Middle East Adviser to the Delegation left for New York after the refugee item had been taken by the General Assembly. He was therefore not briefed to speak on refugee matters and did not know of the Blandford-Galloway quarrel.

4. This affair was the subject of a Parliamentary Question on the 21st July, 1952 (Flag B), and has led to correspondence and an interview between General Galloway and Sir William Strang (Flag C). Doubts about Blandford's suitability for his appointment raised by General Galloway and other senior officials caused us to initiate a move to get him to resign (Flag D). Although we do not know whether his formal resignation has yet been sent to the United Nations, it is understood that his departure is imminent and the question of his successor has been discussed informally with the State Department.

J.C.B. Richmond.

Sir James Bowker.

(J.C.B.Richmond.)
9th January 1953.

As Mr. Richmond points out, the Blandford-Galloway quarrel was one of the factors which caused us to initiate a move to get Mr. Blandford to resign. This did not happen until after the Refugees item had been taken by the General Assembly. I realise now that, in order to have a full picture of the Agency and its workings, the Delegation should have been briefed on the doubts expressed about Mr. Blandford's suitability, and I regret that this was not done.

R. G. Douglas.
10th January, 1953.

Sir W. Strang.
Minister of State

W Strang
12/1

SL 13/1

JCBR 14/1

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/65

FROM

Miss Bark,
Red Cross
Miss Waterlow

No.

Dated 17.11.52

Received in Registry— 19.11.52

Clothing appeal for the Middle East

Regrets that the Red Cross cannot undertake another general appeal at the moment

References

MINUTES

~~Copy~~ to
Letter to Sir H. Knight.
Mr Richmond. [illegible] 22/11 & a see
I. P. [illegible] 27/11 ~~as~~ "

EW 21/11

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Sir H. Knight Beirut
for Miss Waterlow 21/11
Copy) W. Van
UK Del, N.Y. 21/11

(Action completed) [illegible] 28/11

(Index) [illegible] 3/3/54

42863

Enter

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

14 & 15, GROSVENOR CRESCENT
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone:
SLOANE 5191

Cables:
BRITREDCROSS, LONDON

Telegrams:
REDCROS, KNIGHTS, LONDON

President: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Chairman of the Council: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.
Executive Committee:
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WOOLTON, P.C.,C.H.,D.L.
Vice-Chairman: THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, D.B.E.
Deputy Chairman: THE VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH, C.B.E.
Secretary General: F. H. D. PRITCHARD, ESQ.

E 1824/65

BB/EJW. 17th November, 1952.

Dear Miss Waterlow,

Clothing Appeal for Middle East Refugees.

I am sorry to be so long in reverting to your telephone call of the 3rd November.

We have gone very carefully into the question of a further appeal but have regretfully come to the conclusion that in view of the many other calls on our Society for help in other parts of the world, we cannot undertake another general appeal for the Middle East at the moment. We shall, of course, be glad to continue to receive, repack and despatch any gifts of clothing for the Middle East and shall take every opportunity of stressing at our various meetings the needs of the refugees there.

I think you will be interested to hear that as a result of the first appeal in January, 1951, we despatched 23,260 parcels to the Middle East and since the second appeal was made in November, 1951, a further 21,760 have been sent, making a grand total to date of 45,020. Parcels are still coming in fairly steadily at a rate of 70-100 a week.

As you probably know, we have a British Red Cross representative in Austria who is working with the British Embassy and the Austrian Red Cross in the distribution of clothing sent out by our County Branches for the many thousands of refugees and displaced persons still living in appalling conditions in Vienna and the British Zone of Austria. Moreover, we now have thirty-eight Branches in our territories overseas who are carrying out invaluable work in the battle against disease and we feel sure you will appreciate our natural desire also to be able to respond to their many /

RECEIVED IN C.B.
19 NOV 1952
SENT TO DEPT.
30/11

many calls for assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Evelyn Bark
International Relations and Relief Adviser.

Miss Waterlow,
The Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

OUTFILE

(EE 1824/65)

UNCLASSIFIED

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

21st November, 1952.

I recently asked Miss Bark at the Red Cross whether she thought that the time had come for us to arrange another Broadcast Appeal for clothing for the Arab refugees. She has now informed me that after going carefully into the question, the Society have regretfully come to the conclusion that in view of the many other calls on them for help in other parts of the world they cannot undertake another general appeal for the Middle East at present. They will however, continue to receive, re-pack, and despatch any gifts of clothing for the Arab refugees, and take every opportunity of stressing the needs of the refugees at their various meetings.

As a result of the first Broadcast Appeal in January, 1951, the Red Cross have despatched 23,260 parcels to the refugees. Since the second appeal was made in November 1951 a further 21,760 parcels have been sent, making a grand total to date of 45,020. Parcels are still coming in fairly steadily at the rate of 70-100 a week.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Chancery at Washington, and to the Delegation at New York, in case the information in the preceding paragraph may be of any use for publicity purposes.

(C. M. Waterlow.)

Sir Henry Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
British Embassy,
Beirut.

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/66

FROM

Mr Furlange
Amman
to Sir J. Bowker.

No. 18204/41

Dated

Received in Registry— 17.11.52. 28.11.52.

Visit of M.P.'s to UNRWA.

Gives his reasons for advising against the visit of M.P.'s to UNRWA.

Copied) Damascus, Cairo, Beirut.

References

/63

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed) 17/3/54

(Index) 10/2/53

MINUTES

B.V. Dec 7th.

JWBR 28/11

Lt. Dept.

McGoosman is now going, but one M.P. doesn't make a Delegation. In any case he visited the refugees last year and no great harm seems to have ensued.

16/12.

MES again JWBR 16/12

42863

Mr Richmond

British Embassy, Enter

AMMAN.

18204/41

CONFIDENTIAL

17th November, 1952.

EE1824/63 EE1824/66

Eastern Dept.

My dear Jim,

In my telegram No.550 of today's date, I felt obliged to come out strongly against the suggestion of a visit by a party of British Members of Parliament to look at the workings of U.N.R.W.A. I am convinced that such a visit would, from the local point of view, be undesirable in present circumstances. During the last few weeks there has been a recrudescence of malaise amongst the refugees in Jordan; the press has been full of petitions and telegrams of protest from various groups of refugees complaining about their conditions and about U.N.R.W.A. in general, and reasserting their familiar demands for improved conditions and for the right to return to their homes. This agitation is no doubt primarily due to a comparatively small group of sea-lawyers inspired by the Mufti and his adherents, aided and abetted by the Communists; and in view of the general state of apathy in which most refugees exist I do not regard it as a serious security danger. But a visit from a delegation such as was suggested would be a heaven-sent gift to the agitators. If they were allowed to visit camps, they would be liable to form a pretext for demonstrations and might be exposed to personal insults. Alternatively, or perhaps simultaneously, they could hardly fail to evoke hopes of some radical change in the situation of the refugees, which would result later on in further disillusionment, and corresponding resentment, when it transpired, as it must inevitably do, that no positive result was to follow. If, on the other hand, the Security or U.N.R.W.A. authorities decided (as they might well be justified in doing) that they could not visit the camps at all, the financial cost of the tour could hardly be justified, besides which they would of course return with an incomplete and quite possibly distorted picture of the refugee situation. It is no doubt a pity, in the light of the valid arguments contained in your letter of November 5th to Knight, that the facts of the refugee situation should not be brought out in Parliament by Members having a first-hand knowledge of the facts. But so long as the chances of making any real start on a solution to the problem remain as infinitely remote as they seem to us to be at present, it is difficult to see what advantage there would be in the dissemination of such knowledge. This may seem a defeatist view; but it unfortunately represents what I, and I think all other observers here, consider to be the reality of the situation.

2. I am copying this letter to H.M.Representatives at Cairo and Damascus, and to Beirut (for Sir Henry Knight).

Yours ever,

Geoffrey Furlonge

(G.W.Furlonge)

Sir James Bowker, K.C.M.G.,
The Foreign Office,
London S.W.1.

RECEIVED IN C.O.
28 NOV 1952
SENT TO DEPT.
28/11

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/67

FROM

Sir H. Knight
Beirut
to Sir J. Bowker.

No. AC 282.

Dated 19. 11. 52.

Received in Registry— 27. 11. 52.

Visit of M.P.'s to UNRWA.

Gives his somewhat divided opinion on the proposal.

References

-/59

MINUTES

See on -/69.

JWBR
1/12

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)

17/3/54

(Index)

10/2/53

42863

(AC 282)

CONFIDENTIAL

United Kingdom Delegation
Advisory Commission UNRWA
BEIRUT

c/o British Embassy,

BEIRUT.

19th November, 1952.

E 1824/67

Dear Bowker,

With reference to your letter (EE 1824/59) of the 5th November, 1952, regarding the suggestion that two or three Members of Parliament should come to the Middle East and have a look at UNRWA, I am of a somewhat divided mind.

2. On the one hand it would be useful if such two or three Members of Parliament could come out and have explained to them, as far as UNRWA can explain, the difficulties we are up against in dealing with the refugees and with the Arab Governments, it might clear away the idea that if it were not for UNRWA's inefficiency, the refugees would no longer be living idly in tents and camps, but settled down once more as farmers. The M.P.s would also learn something of the depth of Arab feeling against Israel, ourselves, the U.S.A. and the U.N. Despite the violent orations the refugees would give them, they would appreciate the misery to which hundreds of thousands of respectable self-supporting farmers have been reduced, and the patience with which they bear their misfortune, and the little which UNRWA can do to alleviate it.

3. On the other hand, any visits to refugee camps would have to be made by the permission of the Governments concerned and would probably be under the supervision of local officials and an adequate police guard. It is possible that the visits of M.P.s might be taken as the occasion of demonstrations against UNRWA, the U.K., the U.S.A. and the U.N., and possibly even the M.P.s themselves, with some danger to their person and risk of drastic action by the Police. I am bound to say, however, that none of the members of the Advisory Commission has been other than made welcome by the refugees. But it is true that the refugees are getting more and more discontented with their lot and one could not guarantee their behaviour. The Governments, of course, might prefer in the interests of preservation of the peace that the M.P.s should not visit any camps and to this it would be difficult to demur, even though H.M.G. contributes to refugee relief.

4. The more serious objection to M.P.s visiting the camps is, in my view, psychological. Even if only three persons, known to be Members of the British Parliament, visited a camp and listened to the refugees' troubles, unfounded hope would be aroused at once among the refugees that at last Britain is going to do them justice and restore them to their homes in Palestine, and the disappointment following on this might make the refugees still more difficult to deal with. Certainly Locke's visits to camps and promises to look into the grievances have not made UNRWA officers' task easier.

5. Any visiting M.P.s would, of course, be exposed to a blast of propaganda from the Arab Governments, persons such as Emil Boustani and well-to-do refugees, and would also be regaled with stories about inefficiency and corruption in UNRWA.

/6.

Sir R.J. Bowker, K.C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

6. On the whole, provided the Arab Governments concerned raised no objection and it be understood that actual visits to the camps would be kept down to a minimum, I think it would be worth while sending two or three Members of Parliament, but I would certainly not send more.

7. I have to qualify this, however, by saying that in my view it would be unwise for Members of Parliament to come out as suggested, until after all the Palestine Debates in the United Nations have been concluded. We have no idea here how much ill-will and xenophobia may be whipped up if these discussions take the turn one may fear, and we could not expect the Arab Governments to welcome British visitors when they may be violently attacking us over Israel in New York.

8. Briefly, I think the proposal to send Members of Parliament is worth trying, but not at the moment, and that it should be postponed until we see what finally happens in the United Nations General Assembly between the Arabs and Israel.

9. I am sending a copy of this letter to Amman, Beirut, Cairo and Damascus and to Rapp at Fayid.

Yours sincerely,

H.F. Knight

(H.F. Knight)

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/68

FROM
Mr Chapman-Andrews, Beirut
to Sir J. Bowker.

No. 18218/2/52

Dated

Received in Registry— 21.11.52. 27.11.52

Visit of M.P.'s to UNRWA.

Suggests that any visit should take the form of a Ministerial mission to recommend new action.

References

-/54
-/69

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)

17/3/54

(Index)

10/2/53

MINUTES

See on -/69

JWBR 1/12

42863

E E1824/68

CONFIDENTIAL

(18218/2/52)

Eastern Dept.
to E Secretariat.
Enter. [illegible] 26/11
R.F.S. 26/xi

British Embassy,

Beirut.

21st November, 1952.

My dear Jim,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Knight about a possible visit by some Members of Parliament to look at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. It is of course true that the Palestine problem is the main stumbling block to any real progress in our relations with the Arab States, and that the refugee question, as a vital part of the Palestine problem, looms large in the minds of Middle East politicians. While they are always anxious to keep the refugee problem before our eyes and to try and saddle the Western Powers with the responsibility of doing something about it, I am afraid that if a delegation of Members of Parliament came out local politicians would expect too much of them. They would think it a sign that Her Majesty's Government were going to take some new step forward and they would be all the more disappointed if nothing special resulted.

3. If a Ministerial mission were to come out with the intention of recommending new action I should be much more inclined to favour it than a party of private members wanting to educate themselves.

4. I am sending copies of this letter to the recipients of yours.

Yours ever,

Andrew Chapman Andrews

Sir James Bowker, K.C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

(18218/2/52)

British Embassy,

Beirut.

21st November, 1952.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Knight about a possible visit by some Members of Parliament to look at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. It is of course true that the Palestine problem is the main stumbling block to any real progress in our relations with the Arab States, and that the refugee question, as a vital part of the Palestine problem, looms large in the minds of Middle East politicians. While they are always anxious to keep the refugee problem before our eyes and to try and saddle the Western Powers with the responsibility of doing something about it, I am afraid that if a delegation of Members of Parliament came out local politicians would expect too much of them. They would think it a sign that Her Majesty's Government were going to take some new step forward and they would be all the more disappointed if nothing special resulted.

3. If a Ministerial mission were to come out with the intention of recommending new action I should be much more inclined to favour it than a party of private members wanting to educate themselves.

4. I am sending copies of this letter to the recipients of yours.

(Sgd.) E. A. CHAPMAN-ANDREWS

Sir James Bowker, K.C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/69

FROM

Mr Montagu Pollock
Damascus
to Sir J. Bowker.

No. 18202/231/52.

Dated 21.11.52.

Received in Registry— 28.11.52.

Visit of M.P's to UNRWA.

Sees no objection to the visit.

References

-/59.
-/41

MINUTES

See exp. min. to Sir J. Bowker. -/41

JWSR
1/12

(Print)

(How disposed of)

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(Action completed)	(Index)
17/3/54	10/7/53

42863

CONFIDENTIAL.

18202/231/52

British Embassy,
Damascus.

21st November, 1952.

EE 1824/59

Dear Jim,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter EE 1824/59 of the 5th November to Knight about the suggestion that some Members of Parliament might come to the Middle East to have a look at the working of UNRWA.

2. I should have no objection to such a visit provided that the visitors were handpicked and that they were careful not to give the impression that they were biassed in favour of any particular solution. They should also, of course, have nothing whatever to do with Emile Bustani. The right type of Member of Parliament who came with the declared intention of studying the refugee problem and taking back accurate information about it would be likely to be welcomed by the present rulers of Syria who react well to evidence of sympathetic interest in their troubles.

3. There is, of course, the risk that undesirable articles and publicity might result from the visit but I should be prepared to take that chance particularly since I might be able to persuade the Government to damp down the publicity.

4. I have seen Furlonge's telegram No. 550, which may well put you off the scheme, but I should record that conditions here are very different. I also feel that there is a case for giving Parliament an opportunity of studying this important problem.

5. I am sending copies of this letter to the recipients of yours.

Yours ever,

Bill Bullock

Sir J. Bowker, K.C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

RECEIVED IN C.B.
23 OCT 1952
28
14

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/70

FROM

Sir H. Knight
Beirut
To Mr Richmond.

No. AC.265.

Dated 28.11.52

Received in Registry— 3.12.52.

Arab Refugees.

Encloses copy of the "Daily Star" containing passages about UNRWA & the refugees.

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed) [illegible] 11/12

(Index) [illegible] 10/7/53

MINUTES

Mr James Keen, the former Deputy Director of the Agency, called on me yesterday. I asked him, among other things, about Mr Locke. He said that the latter was essentially a young American executive, able, energetic, & used to getting things done. He was temperamentally entirely unsuited to an advisory job, such as that which he now held. He was sincere, but he changed his mind & his ideas constantly — due, no doubt, to an underlying uncertainty & sense of frustration. Mr Keen was ~~therefore~~ inclined to doubt whether Mr Locke would be a suitable successor to Blandford; Mr Locke had anyway himself denied that he would accept the job.

C Waterlow
6/12

I shd have thought that Locke's frustration might be mitigated if he had the directing of the Agency on his shoulders. However Knight also has doubts of his suitability as Director

[illegible]
6/12

42863 E. Dept. [illegible] 10/12

CW 10/12

See within

A] U.K. Del. Ad. Com. U.N.R.W.A
to Mr. Richmond 1. 12. 52

B] U.K. Del Ad Com U.N.R.W.A
to Mr. Richmond 1. 12. 52
(initialled 16/12)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE.

(AC 265)

CONFIDENTIAL

United Kingdom Delegation
Advisory Commission UNRWA
BEIRUT

c/o British Embassy,

BEIRUT.

28th November, 1952.

E 1824/70

Dear Richmond,

You might like to see the attached of the DAILY STAR. I have marked three passages.

2. Locke, you will see, has made another pronouncement.

3. I am sending a copy of this letter to Bailey in Wasington and Morgan Man in New York.

Yours sincerely,

(H.F. Knight)

J.C.B. Richmond, Esq.,
Middle East Secretariat,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

RECEIVED IN C.B.
- 3 DEC 1952
4
12

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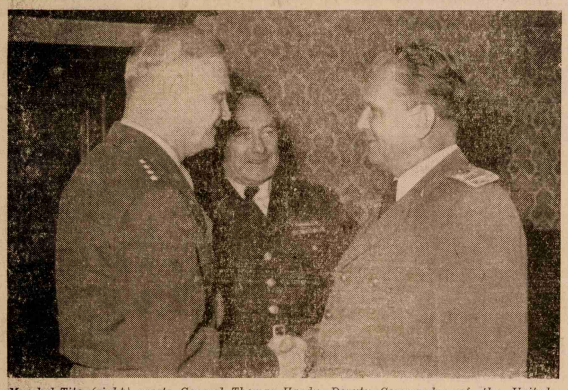
THE DAILY STAR

"ذي دايلي ستار" يومية سياسية تصدر عن "دار الحياة"

NO. 153. VOL. 1, BEIRUT, LEBANON, FRIDAY, 28 NOV. 1952 — 25 PIASTERS (LEB. & SYR.)

TODAY AT 5:00 P.M.
AT THE
HOTEL NORMANDY
FASHION EXHIBITION by
MAGGY ROUFF



Marshal Tito (right) greets General Thomas Handy, Deputy Commander of the United States Forces in Europe, when the General paid him a courtesy visit on his arrival in Belgrade with members of his Executive Staff. In center is General Harmony, administrator of the U.S. Military Aid Program in Belgrade

Trumans Pack to Go

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — President Truman's family is packing its possessions to make way for the family of President - elect Eisenhower which will move into the White House on January 20.

Two rail-road cars, it is estimated, will be needed to transport the Trumans' books, souvenirs and personal effects from the capital to their home in Missouri, nearly 1,440 kilometers away.

The bulk of the White House furniture is government property but the Trumans have some possessions of their own. These include two pianos, one the President's and the other his daughter's. The President probably will take with him a large globe of the world presented to him soon after the war by General Eisenhower, the incoming President.

Books and personal papers comprise most of the outgoing material. Truman owns thousands of books, many of which he brought to Washington. He also received others as presents and he has purchased many during his term of office.

Friends of the President hope some day to erect a library on his farm at Grandview Missouri, to house his large collection of books and papers. The articles now being crated are being catalogued with this possible destination in mind.

Locke Wants Constructive U.S. Policy in Middle East

Ambassador Sees Refugee Problem As Most Urgent; «Thousands Are Blaming America for Their Plight»

By LARRY NEWMAN

Unless a brand new and hard-hitting policy is forthcoming from the U.S. in the very near future, the vast, oil-rich and highly strategic region of the Near East will be lost — perhaps for centuries—to the peace loving people of the world. Those are the convictions of Ambassador Edwin C. Locke Jr., special representative of the U.S. Secretary of State to the Near East. «The Arab States are the gateway to the East and West,» the Ambassador said in a series of exclusive interviews. «They may well be the gateway to peace — or to world conflict.»

Ambassador Locke listed six major problems which must be met head on in these states—Lebanon, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Yemen:

1. Palestinian refugee problem.
2. Economic under-development.
3. Disparity of national income.
4. Lack of development capital.
5. Area fragmentation.
6. Historical heritage.

A few weeks in the Near and Middle East convinces the most casual observer that the most urgent problem facing those states at the moment is the crushing burden of caring for nearly one million Arab refugees from Palestine.

«This problem not only overshadows the others we face, it also magnifies them out of proportion.» Ambassador Locke emphasized.

«More than 860,000 of these refugees — half of them children from one day old to 15 years — are destitute and must be sustained by direct relief.

«The demands of this relief program are beyond the resources of the Arab states and are financed by contributions from the nations of the free world.

«The United States is the principal contributor, providing 70 per cent of the funds administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. This relief can provide rations of only 1,565 calories a day, the absolute minimum for survival.»

CAVES, MEAN HOLES.

With the Ambassador, I visited many of these camps. About 30 per cent of the 860,000 live in refugee camps where they have rudimentary shelter, health care and limited educational facilities. The remainder, many of whom I saw in Lebanon and Jordan, live in caves, makeshift lean-to's, home made tents and self-made mud-brick tenement dwellings, and in many instances, in mean holes carved in the ground with sticks and mud for roofs.

Contrary to popular belief, a high percentage of these displaced persons had homes of their own in Palestine, have frozen bank assets still there; many are lawyers, doctors, teachers and many more are students whose education was stopped in late high school or early college years. Now there is no education beyond the fifth grade of primary school.

Tragically, the greatest number of these unfortunate people are now in Jordan, the poorest of the Arab States. Some 470,000 of them are there, packed into every type of shelter. Old cities like Jerusalem and Bethlehem in Jordan also are jammed and the rude hills of Judea are pock-marked with their numbers.

Ambassador Locke pointed out that some of these people are in their fifth year as refugees. He added:

«They face their hardest winter since they left Palestine. They are at a low ebb physically. Tuberculosis, dysentery, conjunctivitis and other diseases are prevalent and malnutrition is already taking its toll. Psychologically, they are in a desperate frame of mind with little or no hope for their future.»

U.S. BLAMED

And it must be added here—as Ambassador Locke has learned time and again—that these thousands are blaming the United States more and more for their plight.

«There are few spots in the world as under-developed as the Arab states,» Locke pointed out. «They are struggling with economic problems of staggering magnitude.

«And, if that isn't enough,» Ambassador Locke suggested, «just take a look at problem three—the disparity of national income.

«Iraq and Saudi Arabia have fabulous oil resources,» he noted. «The other states have discovered no significant supplies as yet.

The oil states, with their lucrative oil income, are beginning to move forward rapidly. The non-oil states, unable to match this income, remain at nearly a standstill. Here again, the refugee problem looms large, because the oil states have no refugees from Palestine; the poor non-oil states have them all. Naturally, tensions are bound to increase.»

CAPITAL

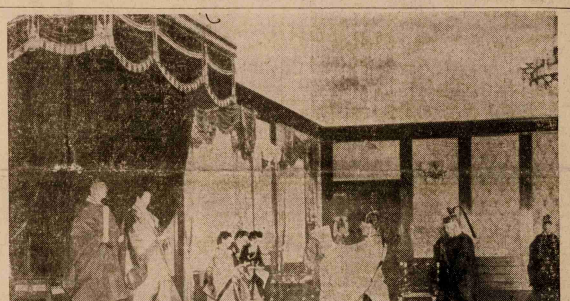
Dove-tailing with these problems is the glaring lack of capital to develop the resources of these states.

«Many Americans,» Ambassador Locke said, «undoubtedly think that because Saudi Arabia and Iraq have huge oil resources, they also have capital reserves to loan their neighbors. That just isn't true. As the oil states develop, the cost of development constantly outstrips the capital at hand.»

Where may the non-oil states look for capital ?

It is Locke's conviction that through self-liquidating projects, such as power dams and irrigation projects, supported by the United States, the Arab states can be helped to their feet without saddling the taxpayers of the United States with further open grants of huge funds.

It is Ambassador Locke's firm conviction that if the United States would play a more constructive part in the area, spelling out exactly what course it would follow without interference by other outside influences, the Arab leaders would soon realize that we mean what we say when we talk about helping in the development of their countries.



With age-old Imperial Japanese ritual, but, for the first time, in the presence of a public audience, Crown Prince Akihito, eldest son of Emperor Hirohito, was last week proclaimed Heir-Apparent to the throne. Dressed in medieval Japanese robes of orange silk brocade, the Crown Prince exchanged a cup—which marked his badge of rank before attaining manhood—for a traditional Japanese coronet of black lacquer. He then read his pledge before the Emperor and Empress, also dressed in ceremonial robes. The Crown Prince will represent the Emperor at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The picture shows the Crown Prince reading his pledge to the robed Emperor and Empress

Sports, Parties Fill Navy Visit Here

Cassady Says Sixth Fleet Will Help Other Forces Outside NATO If Need Be

Officers and men of the United States Sixth Fleet are enjoying their visit to Lebanon. Authority for this belief is none other than Vice Admiral John H. Cassady, commander of the Sixth Fleet, who arrived here Wednesday aboard his flagship, the heavy cruiser "U.S.S. Columbus."

In an interview with Lebanese newspapermen aboard his flagship yesterday, Admiral Cassady said, "I know that officers and men of the Sixth Fleet ships in Beirut are enjoying this visit They are aware that your city has a long and famous history... that now it is the capital of a United Nations country, that it is vitally interested in and practicing the principles of independence based on human liberty."

One reason the American Navy men are enjoying their stay here is the number of sports and social, functions being held. A basketball game was held at Zahle between a Navy team and a local squad, and basketball and volleyball games are scheduled for Saturday at Tripoli. Other sports events are taking place in Beirut.

One of the leading social events of the season took place Wednesday night at the Syrian-Lebanese Club in Beirut. About 100 officers and men of the Fleet attended, as did a number of Lebanese dignitaries, including prominent civic leaders, clergymen, editors and businessmen, and many young people.

Other parties are scheduled for today and Saturday.

Besides the "Columbus," other ships here for the visit include the giant aircraft carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and two destroyers. Two more destroyers will arrive Saturday from Latakia.

As Admiral Cassady explained to the news conference, "planes of the aircraft carrier flew over Lebanon as a gesture of friendship and good-will towards all Lebanese people."

Cassady told the journalists that the Sixth Fleet "is composed of two aircraft carriers, three cruisers, fourteen destroyers, submarines, and a support forces of auxiliary vessels. It has no base in the Mediterranean and remains constantly on the move, engaging in exercises at sea, except for visits of a few days such a this.

"The mobility of any force is recognized as a prime necessity for effectiveness." Admiral Cassady explained. "The surface, submarine and air forces of the Sixth Fleet possess it in a high degree. This mobility enables the Sixth Fleet to operate as a coordinated striking force ready at any time, to cooperate with other NATO ,North Atlantic Treaty Organization) fleets, and secondly to serve as a supporter of (other) land-sea forces... should the safety of freedom-loving people be endangered."

Shortly after his news conference, Admiral Cassady was guest at a luncheon given by President Chammoun. Today at noon, the Admiral will entertain high Lebanese officials at a luncheon aboard the "Columbus."

On Saturday, he will proceed to Damascus and Amman for further calls, flying to Beirut early Monday morning for the fleet units' departure.

Hungarians Execute 5 Titoists

BUDAPEST, November 27 — A Yugoslav secret police major and four Hungarians convicted here last week for kidnapping anti-Titoist Yugoslavs and sentenced to death, were executed yesterday, newspapers reported this morning.

Major Laszlo Balint and four Hungarian associates were tried and convicted by a lower court November 17. The Yugoslav secret police officer and three Hungarians were sentenced to death and a fourth Hungarian to imprisonment for life.

The court of appeal however, upheld the verdict, and also sentenced the fourth defendant to death. Their pleas for clemency were apparently also rejected.

The usual manner of execution in Hungary is by hanging, but reports did not state how the men were put to death.

Eden Sees Soviets Pushing China To Continue War

LONDON, Nov. 27—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today heralded the Indian proposal for the Korean war as a good one but admitted prospects for immediate peace peace were "slender" in view of Soviet opposition.

Eden told the House of Commons: "I sometines wonder whether Moscow's eagerness to continue this war is not because the Chinese are doing the fighting for them"

Eden said despite the Russian claim that Chinese Reds have raised objections "we can only hope that these objections may not be as final as Mr. Vyshinsky was eager to represent them to be."

"As I see it," Eden added, "our best course is still to support the Indian resolution and to invite the United Nations to transmit it to the Chinese and North Koreans."

India Grim At Red Jab

NEW DELHI, November 27 —Bewildered and angered by Andrei Vyshinsky's United Nations jab that India is in the dark about Red China's rejection of Premier Nehru's Korean peace plan, the Indian government today curtly declined any comment.

The official silence is viewed in government circles as indicating that the Peking attitude has "hardened", but Nehru is believed to have instructed the Indian envoy to Red China, Raghavan, to continue discussions with Foreign minister Chou En Lai.

Vyshinsky's statement following his earlier blistering rejection of the Indian plan on behalf of the Soviet Union is regarded here as part of a new Russian crack-down on Red China, which Indian officials had previously reported receptive to the truce proposals.

If the United Nations adopts the Indian resolution Nehru is still "very hopeful" Peking will reconsider, sources close to the government said.

India Won't Wage War on French, Nehru Asserts

NEW DELHI, November 27 — Replying to a questioner in the Upper House of Parliament today, Prime Minister Nehru reiterated India's stand on French settlements "will be pressed only on a diplomatic level — we are not going to war over this".

Nehru declared "France and India have not agreed on basic principles. They protest, we protest. The only way out is ending the French settlements".

LOCAL DISPUTE ?

DACCA, (East Pakistan), November 26 — Police opened fire on the threatening demonstration of 200 villagers in the district of Comilla killing four and injuring 13. The police had gone to the village to investigate a local dispute, when the villagers surrounded them. The police said they had to open fire in self defense.

Finns Scored By Pravda

MOSCOW, November 27 — Pravda strongly attacked Finland today for permitting the general-secretary of the Social Democratic party, Vamo Leskinen, to join the cabinet. The official Communist party newspaper said this would have a "negative effect" on Soviet-Finnish relations.

(This was the first such attack by the official organ of the Kremlin in a long time. Finnish-Soviet relations have been relatively good, and Moscow has observed a strictly correct attitude toward her neighboring Finland. The Finns, for their part, have carefully avoided moves which might irritate their big neighbor.)

Everest Climbers Send No Word on Assault

NEW DELHI. November 27— Somewhere between the summit of towering Mount Everest and the remote Nepalese village of Namche Bazar crouching at its base, a team of Swiss mountain climbers and their native companions hold the secret of their attempt climb the world's tallest peak.

No direct word has come from the hardy band for about two weeks, but the best Swiss sources here estimate the final assault on Everest's highest level probably occurred around November 15 — and if all went well, the climbers are well along the way down the mountain.

Because of the contracts by which they sold the exclusive rights of the news and photos of their climb in order to finance the expedition, the Swiss team is making extreme efforts to keep their progress secret and the usual progress reports have been eleminated.

The only information comes from messengers and runners bringing sealed reports to the telegraph offices.

Himalayan experts here are inclined to believe that the bitter cold of Everest in winter probably halted the Swiss just short of their goal. This is the first winter attempt against the mountain where sub-zero temperature prevails above 20,000 feet this season.

The Weather

Cloudy day after rainy night. Surface wind south west weak to moderate. Visibility fair to good. Temperature steady and humidity slightly falling. Damascus had yesterday a rainy day and same is forecast for today.

Yesterday's maximum and minimum temperatures: Beirut 21-15 (70-59), Tripoli 22-13 (72-55), Rayak 14-11 (58-52), Merjeyoun X-6 (X-42).

Cairo clear 23 (74), Baghdad and Basra little clouds 19,22 (67,72), Istanbul raining 17 (62), Rome cloudy 18 (65), Paris rainin 11 (52) and London raining 9 (38).

EXPLORER DIES

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 27 — The Swedish explorer Sven Hedin died this morning in his home here in Stockholm. He was 88. Dr. Hedin was a member of the Swedish Academy and the Swedish Royal Academy of Science, and had explored Central Asia, especially Tibet, which he actually put on the map for the first time in history in 1893.

Clementis, Slansky Will Hang

VIENNA, November 27 — Radio Prague said today that 11 of 14 accused Communists were sentenced to death. Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Those who were sentenced to life imprisonment were Arthur London and Vavro Hadju, both former assistant foreign ministers, and Eugene Loebel, former deputy foreign trade minister.

All the remainder, including Communist boss Rudolph Slansky and foreign minister Vladimir Clementis were sentenced to death by hanging.

Otto Fischl, 50, former deputy finance minister. He has been described as the «most notorious agent of the Israeli intelligence service» and his main admission was that he allowed wealthy Jews to emigrate and take with them their property.

Rudolph Margolius admitted trade deals with the west that took food out of mouths of the Czech population.

Andre Simone, 57, Jewish former editor of the Communist newspaper Rude Pravo. He said he had spied for the Anglo-Americans as early as 1939 and gave Czech secrets to Western journalists.

Vlado Clemntis, 50, foreign minister from 1948 to 1951. He had described himself as a «leader of bourgeois-nationalists» in the Government and that he had worked for the restoration of capitalism. He did this, he said, by giving information to the West and packing his ministry with pro-Westerners.

U.S. Casualties Total 127,000

WASHINGTON, November 27—The Defense Department announced a total of 126,997 American casualties suffered in Korea since the beginning of hostilities, an increase of 271 during the past week.

Deaths now total 22,258, with 19,939 killed in action, 94,036 wounded in action and 13,022 missing in action.

ORLANDO ILL

ROME, November 27—Vittorio Emanuelle Orlando, 92, last survivor of the big four who signed the World War I peace at Versailles, suffered a heart attack last night and is seriously ill, a member of his family said today. Two doctor treated him said his bad condition caused "serious concern."

THE DAILY STAR

دي ديلي ستار يومية سياسية تصدر عن دار الحياة

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Publisher

SAMI ATIYEH
Responsible Director

C. B. SQUIRE
Editor

N. J. DURR
Arab Affairs Editor

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Subscription rates for Lebanon and Syria, 75 pounds per year; elsewhere, 85 pounds. Equivalent in any money accepted. Airmail fees will be added, according to destination.

* * *

EASY TO FIND OUT

Yesterday we tried to point out our 6,000 American Navy visitors some of the mistakes we feel have been made in U.S. foreign policy with respect to the Arab countries.

Of course, the sailors are in Beirut on leave, primarily to see the sights of the town and enjoy a few hours away from their ships. We can't very well expect them to spend their time ashore analysing the mistakes in American foreign policy.

We have a sincere hope, however, that a few of these officers and sailors will want to find out why the Arab world is smouldering against the United States' policy here. For such sailors, we suggest a visit to one of the refugee camp a short taxi ride from downtown Beirut.

The misery of the camps has to be seen to be imagined. Little or nothing about these Arab refugees — and there are nearly a million of them in the Arab countries bordering Israel — appears in print in the United States. They, surely, are the forgotten victims of the misguided Truman pro-Israel policy.

A visit to a refugee camp will show, quickly and in all its miserable manifestation, the refugee problem. Any observer may then balance the Arab side of the question against what he hears from the other side, and draw his own conclusions.

In the hope that at least a few of the officers and men of the four Navy ships now in port will want to investigate this question fo themselves, we make this invitation. We shall be happy to make arrangements for a refugee-camp visit for any who might be interested.

MERGER TALKS

News on fresh talks for merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations should be regarded with suspicion. These talks have taken place before, always with failure resulting from them.

The method of organization of the two great American labor union federations is basically different. The CIO is based on the old guild system of industrywide organization, while the AF of L still functions along the lines of the craft system, each type of craft system, each type of zed.

The separateness of this organization over the years has led to an increasing number of juridictional disputes between unions of the two federations, These disputes have provided the impetus for the merger moves of the past.

Each union within the three weeks has lost its leaders: first, CIO chief Philip Murray died, and then William Green, AF of L president, succumbed to a long illness. Thus, each union has lost the inspiration of long and familiar leadership. Thus, the talk of merger once again arises.

But, as in the past, the different natures of the two federations probably will prevent a merger. The talks may lead, however, to at least a more workable cooperation between the AF of L and the CIO, to put an end to the often factionalisms and jurisdictional friction of the past. If this happens, some good will come of the talks.

APARTMENTS TO RENT

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Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick (left), a fluent speaker of German, on a routine visit to Berlin, listens with Professor Dr. Stranski, Rector of the Technical University, to an address of welcome before he himself addressed the students

REVIEW OF THE ARAB PRESS:

Local Newspapers Ask About Iraq Reform Plans

DECEPTION FAILS

Comparing the severe measures taken by the new Iraqi government and the reform promises which it gave in its statement, AL HAYAT (Beirut) says it is our right to ask whether this is a coup d'état and whether General Nuriddin Mahmoud wishes to play in Iraq the role which General Mohammed Najib acted in Egypt?

* * *

«We welcome the promised reforms if there is an intention to carry them out. Or why were they proclaimed on Monday instead of Saturday? Was it not better to proclaim them on Saturday to spare the country troubles and disturbances? This wavering in positive action makes us receive promises with reserve because we do not find a suitable place for them in the sequence of the last events.

* * *

«Besides, who is promising to effect these reforms? Wherefrom does the government get its power to effect these reforms? Was the opposition asking for more than what the government promises at present?

* * *

«Moreover, who is ruling now? Is it General Mahmoud or the Regent? Who is going to bear the responsibility for the incidents that happened and that will happen? Our worry for Iraq which is directly linked with the Arab world makes us investigate more and more in the Iraqi political situation and ask Iraqi rulers to follow other paths for reform that will bring back confidence into the hearts of people. Either they carry out immediately the promised reforms or they bring back parliamentary life.

* * *

UNSEEN WIRES

Commenting on the suspension of the 16 newspapers in Baghdad, BEIRUT (Beirut) says, by this action the capital of Iraq is living without spiritual food. But the government forgot that there are radio stations that give Baghdad news, and that there are Arab newspapers that go daily to Baghdad. Or has the government also banned these papers?

* * *

«Radio stations alone are sufficient to tell Iraqis what is happening in their country. Did the government also decided to cut the electrical current in Iraq?

«We want the responsible Iraqis to understand that the Arab countries are linked together with unseen wires. If one of these wires snapes, then all wires—foremost of whih is the Iraqi wire—snap.»

* * *

EXPECTED OUTBURST

Commenting on the Iraqi incidents, AN NAHAR (Beirut) says, this revolution is not caused by the electoral law and cannot be quelled by martial law. It is the expected outburst after all causes of popular indignation have been accumulated in Iraq. It is caused by the failure of the government to meet people's reform demands.

* * *

«Iraq's revolution is no surprise. On the contrary it has been expected for long. Like all popular movements in the Arab world, the Iraqi movement depended upon the unity of all opposition parties who aroused the feelings of the people for reform. It is an error to hold a certain party responsible for the incidents or to hold subversive elements responsible for the revolution. Subversive elements, no matter how strong, cannot arouse the indignation of all parties and all people.

* * *

«It is the unmistakable will of the people—that will which turns to be extremist in direct proportion to the amount of oppression. So this popular movement cannot be stopped at the limits of the electoral law or the formation of a cabinet headed by the army commander. It will stop only when it takes its due course and reaches its outlined aims.

* * *

«The palace, as well as its foreign supporters, should immediately meet people's demands before extremist elements take the leadership and the situation becomes hopeless.»

* * *

DEPUTIES AND SENATORS

Going back to the government's law amending the electoral system in Lebanon, BEIRUT AL MASSA (Beirut) praises this amendment because it gives women full suffrage, makes voting compulsory, and bases it on the single constituency system. The paper only criticizes the decrease of the number of deputies from 77 to 44.

* * *

«Among the 44 deputies, 10 will be ministers and 10 others friends to ministers, and so the government is always sure to get confidence. It seems that the government has felt its mistake in decreasing the number of deputies and so has decided to set up a Senate. First of all we advise the government to keep the number of deputies to 77 members for reasons known by everybody. If that is impossible then we ask that senators should be elected directly by people and not appointed by the government.

* * *

«Any way, the new electoral law is excellent, and it will be complete if the government goes back to 77 deputies system and abolishes the Senate. Let the government be sure that this opinion is meant for public welfare without regard to the pleasure of the 44 deputies and their friends, the ministers.

* * *

BLOOD OF SACRIFICE

Referring to the last incidents in Iraq, SADA LUBNAN (Beirut) affirms that this outburst is a new proof that the current awakening newly infiltrated in the whole Arab world. It is a new proof that the policy based on overlooking the interests of the people destroys its founder when this last thinks it is to his glory.

* * *

«We do not know the full details of the revolution in Iraq, but we are sure that it is the end of corrupt regimes that tamper with people's interests—regimes based upon oppression tyranny, and the exploitation of the nation's resources. It is the end of the regimes that turn the fellah into a talking animal and the feudal lord, an unquestioned dictator.

* * *

«The path which most of the Iraqi people chose is the path to victory. The commanders of the army should understand that if the army, which is formed of the people, does not side with the people in their struggle, then its mission will be a failure.

* * *

«Iraq has undergone disasters and catastrophes because of reactionary and oppressive policies. We warn those rulers who follow these policies of the bad fate that awaits them. We also bless the blood that has been shed for the glory of the nation.

Today's Poem

AND OCTOBER

October was the month,
When the northern air is crystal
And the berries grow all red upon the hedges—oh !
When the tall tress grow antlers,
And the three-prong'd leaves of the braken
Undulate on the pure air
Just as the triple tails of imperial goldfish
Wave through their transparent element;
When even the Sun,
Magnificent Inca,
For himself each evening
Wraps himself each evening
For his ceremonial farewell
In gigantic pheasant-feathers.
Then Luke Kembley's breath
Lingered behind him on the air,
As he walked back through the dusk
To find the sharp fingers of the fire
Gilding Mrs. Kembley
In the cottage on the hill.

(From England Reclaimed, by Osbert Sitwell, Duckworth and Company.)

Big Reds Irritate Small Reds:

China Under Soviet Spell

By ROBERT S. ELEGANT

HONG KONG (ONA) — Russian advisors to the Chinese Communists are exercising a decisive influence on Shanghai, though they are rarely seen. And the Chinese don't like it.

The only time the Soviet experts come out of their barbed-wire compounds in the Hungjao district is during the week's furlough they get just before their return home. Then they descend on the stores of the city like a host of devouring locusts, Shanghailanders note that every Russian wants four things when he comes to China: a fountain pen, a wrist watch, a fur coat and a good man's suit.

"We like to buy American goods," the Chinese say, "because they're generally better. The Russians seem crazy to buy Chinese goods; it's funny that they don't have more and better things at home, if the Soviet Union is so advanced. But they always arrive shabby and leave well-dressed.

In response to the influx of Soviet tourists, many Shanghay shops now display signs in Russian reading: "Come in and look around. We have the finest goods in town and prices are cheap." Similar English signs have disappeared from the once cosmopolitan city.

Sometimes Russian buying in so vast that the market is entirely cleaned out. Private Russian purchases of luxurious cashmere cloth made it impossible for the Chinese to buy the fabric for several months early this year.

During August and September, the price of pork in Shanghai went sky high and the meat was for long periods of time completely unobtainable. Newspapers announced that large shipments of pork were going to the Soviet Union in return for "machinery and war material."

All of Shanghai is convinced that Russian pilots fly the swift, black MIG-15s that continually dart over the city. There is a widely-held belief, That Chinese jet pilots are either undergoing training in the Soviet Union or are being bloodied in the skies over Korea. Russian technicians also man many of the anti-aircraft batteries which ring the city.

Yet it is impossible for Shanghailanders to estimate the number of Russians living in their city, because the Soviet citizens are so carefully unobtrusive. Except when they appear on the streets for shopping tours, the Russians are conveyed through Shanghai streets in limousines with blue silk curtains draped over their side windows.

Despite these precautions, Shanghailanders nurse hard feelings toward their "big brothers" the Soviets. Ost reason is the high salaries the Russians enjoy in comparison to Chinese technicians doing similar jobs. Another is the constant rumors of clashes between Russians and Chinese and the wide-spread belief that girl members of the New Democratic Youth League are being forced to "entertain" Russian bachelors.

One girl who has just come to Hong Kong notes: "Every once in a while you'd see girls of the New Democratic Youth League much better dressed than usual. Sometimes it was individuals, sometimes disciplined groups. I don't know whether they were actually consorting with the Russians or not, but most of Shanghai believes they were."

Members of industrial and labor delegations which have visited the Soviet Union have added to the distaste for Russians. They report on their return that they were escorted from factory to meeting to hotel "like convicts" and never permitted a moment's freedom. One delegate complained that pickpockets and petty thieves infested the minutes of alighing at the Moscow railroad station.

Chinese youth are beginning to resent the Russians more and more — and blame them for unpopular actions of the Peking regime.

"Mao Tse-tung is all right," they contend, "but his Russian friends are not — and he is learning all sorts of bad tricks from them. Besides what does China get for kowtowing to the Soviet Union? If we must lean to one side, why not lean to the side of a rich nation? It doesn't make sense to be the running dog of the beggar country."

Sports in the Lebanon:

26-Year Renaissance

By NASSIF MAJEDALANI

It is difficult to determine in which generation sports were introduced in Lebanon. But we know that a sports renaissance in this country began some 28 years ago.

Thanks are due to the Syrian College celebrated its 28th anniversary by organizing the first general athletics day in the history of Lebanon. That big day was attended by high government officials, the diplomatic corps and notables of the country. It was under the auspices of the Wali of Beirut and the Mutassaref of Lebanon.

Since then, this custom has become traditional in the University and has inspired Lebanon's youths to start looking at sports as a healthful benefit to the nation.

In 1908, the first Lebanese Sports Society was founded. Among its members were the late Fouad Berbari, Butros Dagher (Mayor of Beirut) and Alfred Sursock, who started Beirut horse racing.

Another group formed a Sports Society in the same year, presided over by the Lebanese martyr, Yousif El Hanni, who was hanged by the Turks during the first World War on charge of fighting for the independence of the country.

A British Tennis Club in Ras Beirut was opened also. Among its members were Henri Pharaon, present Deputy of Beirut, and Hassib Mussawer of the Alumni Club.

Also in 1913, some Lebanese under the leadership of Salah Lababidi (now Secretary-General of the ministry of Education) formed a Physical Sport Association.

A gloomy period then settled over the Lebanese sports picture during the first World War, and lasted well into the French occupation.

During the Allied occupation, after the first World War, Henri Pharaon, Hassib Mussawer and Camille Yousif Chamoun (responsible director of Saout El Ahrar Newspaper) established Nadi Al Riadi Al Adabi.

In 1924, the French established the Union Sporting Club, which included all types of athletics in its program. This in turn encouraged the Lebanese again to start their own athletic activities, clubs and societies, such as Renaissance, Riadi, El Hilal, Homentmen.

From that time onward we have made steady progress in all fields of sportsmanship until reaching the encouraging athletic situation of today.

(This is the first of three articles by Mr. Majedalani on the development of sports in the Lebanon. Succeeding articles will appear in an early issue.)

A World-Wide Organization:

The State Department

WASHINGTON — When John Foster Dulles becomes Secretary of State in the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower next January he will take charge of a world-wide organization that reflects the increased responsibilities of the United States in world affairs.

The United States Department of State today is ten times the size of the department headed by an uncle of Dulles, Robert Lansing who was Secretary of State under President Wilson during World War One. Most of this increase has occurred since World War Two.

The Department of State is equivalent to the department of foreign affairs of other nations and the secretary of state is equivalent to the foreign secretary. The secretary has a top staff of three undersecretaries, eight assistant secretaries and other deputies and assistants in special fields.

The entire staff of secretaries and the United States ambassadors in individual nations overseas are appointees of the president. Some of them have devoted their lives to foreign affairs, others are called to government service from industry, science and education.

Use of the word state rather than foreign affairs in the name of the department dates back to the earliest days of the United States. Created as the first executive department under the U. S. constitution in 1789 it incuded domestic, or state, functions in addition to foreign affairs.

The first Secretary of State, appointed by President George Washington, was Thomas Jefferson who later became President. Jefferson conducted the affairs of state with a staff of four employees serving three diplomatic missions and 16 consular offices abroad.

Today the operations of the Department of State are conducted by 23,000 employees through 290 diplomatic missions. These missions range from small offices with several employees to the large embassy staffs in London, Cairo, Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro.

Headquarters of the Department in Washington are staffed by 7,000 employees. Overseas there are 16,000 employees including 1,400 career foreign service officers. Local employees serve at many of the missions, some of them in responsible positions.

The scope of the United States activities in foreign affairs has extended since the end of World Two far beyond the practice of diplomacy. These activities now include economic and military aid to other countries, technical assistance, sions and consulates throughout the United States to the United Nations.

Two of these activities, technical assistance and information, are conducted by "administrations" functioning within the State Department. Economic and military aid are administered by a separate organization, the mutual security agency, in coordinating with the State Department and the Defense Department.

United States support of the United Nations is administered by an assistant secretary of state for United Nations Affairs. His office includes advisors on United Nations political, economic and social affairs and staffs that guide U.S. Delegations to the various activities of the United Nations.

In addition the State Department provides planning and advisory staffs for United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the organization of American states.

U.S. relations with individual nations are conducted under assistant secretaries for four areas of the world. These areas are Europe, Asia, the American Republics and the Middle East. The area for the Middle East includes the nations of South Asia and Africa.

Within each area there are units concerned with each individual nation. Relations with Germany are condcted by a separate staff headed by a director for German affairs who is the equivalent of an assistant secretary.

Three other assistant secretaries are concerned with world-wide economic affairs, public affairs and relations with the United States Congress. The assistant secretary for public affairs maintains contact with the people of the United States on developments in foreign policy. The assistant secretary for congressional relations deals with the 531 members of the two branches of congress on legislation relating to foreign policy.

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Politics in the Lebanon:

Al-Hikma Students Riot And Strike for 5th Day

The students of Al-Hikma Institute are on the fifth day of their strike in protest against the non-admission to the Institute of their dismissed colleagues. A Police force yesterday dispersed a demonstration staged by the students in front of the Institute. Five students received minor injuries. The Minister of Education lodged a protest with the Ministry of Interior against the behavior of the police.

★ ★ ★

NO PARLIAMENT

Parliament did not hold its usual session yesterday for lack of a quorum. Premier Shehab, who came in time, left after half an hour. The Parliamentary Secretary advised the deputies that the Hous will meet this afternoon.

★ ★ ★

PHAROUN RESIGNS

Deputy Henri Pharoun yesterday delivered to the Secretary of the House a new letter containing his resignation from Parliament. His resignation is expected to be accepted this time.

★ ★ ★

MILITARY TRAINING

The Parliamentary Defense Committee yesterday approved compulsory military training in Lebanese schools: The Financial Committee will study the project from its financial aspect.

★ ★ ★

ASSAULT

Three Belgian soldiers were yesterday assaulted in Hurj quarter, near the Basta tramterminus. One of them was wounded, and given two weeks medical leave. Two of the attackers were arrested. Investigations are continuing.

Lebanese authorities gave a tea at Quliyat airport in the north to Syria's leaders, when the latter passed through Lebanese territory on their way to Damascus from Lattaquieh. Seen in the picture are, from the left, Col. Fawzi Selo, Syrian Chief of State, Col. Salem, Lebanese Chief of Staff, George Hakim, Lebanese Finance Minister, Mounir Ghannam, Syrian Justice Minister, Col. Adib Shishakli, Sayeed Zaim, Syrian Finance Minister

Peter Cites Reasons for Point 4 Lag in Lebanon

Hollis W. Peter, Director of Technical Cooperation Services (Point Four) in Lebanon, believes that "the essential ingredient for the success of the Point Four program is the assumption of responsibility by the Government of Lebanon for its own economic development program and that portion of it to be undertaken cooperatively with Point Four assistance."

Peter spoke before an audience of faculty, students and townspeople at the American University of Beirut Wednesday night. Tracin the history of Point Four in Lebanon, he said:

"Real doubts have been expressed in the recent past by our friends in the United States as to whether Lebanon really wants a cooperative program of technical assistance such as may be provided by Point Four.

"Of the 3.1 million dollars of program funds contributed by the United States during the last fiscal year, 1.75 million dollars were uncommitted at the beginning of the present fiscal year starting July 1," Peter said.

He noted that Congress has appropriated an additional 3 million dollars for Point Four in Lebanon, "but in view of the incomplete use of funds previously made available, this new appropriation is being held indefinitely in reserve in Washington."

However, Peter said he was "hopeful that the Government of Lebanon will undertake to make use of the available funds so that the program can move forward on an expanded basis." Otherwise, he cautioned, additional funds might not go to Lebanon but "to other countries which have used the program fully and are pleading for additional Point Four assistance."

The Point Four director said "We look forward to the day when American Point Four technicians work themselves out of their present jobs here and can be replaced by trained Lebanese dedicated to their own national program of economic development."

Explaining that the Point Four agreement between Lebanon and the United States provides for joint "planning, budgeting, scheduling and administering" of the program, Peter aid, "It is clear, then, that Point Four is not a separate and independent U.S. organization operating in Lebanon. It is an organization of Americans pledge by agreement with the government to join with the government in developing and operating cooperative projects mutually agreed upon."

Pointing out that Point Four is authorized by the American Congress to train technicians and provide equipment, supplies and materials to help make "cooperative demonstration projects effective programs of action," Peter noted that Point Four "cannot provide the capital for large-scale investments and the financing of development projects. Nor, " he continued, "can Point Four or any other American group undertake the primary responsibility for solving Lebanon's economic and social problems.

"Point Four," Peter emphasized, "is a supplement to the Government's own program, but Point Four activities will not in themselves solve the unemployment problem of Lebanon nor ensure, a successful Lebanese program of economic development."

The Country Director for Technical Cooperation noted that "Many people have asked why more projects have not been started.

"To answer this," he said, "one must realize that the process of planning programs on a cooperative basis involves a great deal of new work for the Ministries of the Government.

"Point Four has been reluctant to start projects without the initiative and the responsibility which must in large part be the duty of the Government of Lebanon.

"We have," said Peter, "geared the pace of our operations to the willingness and the ability of the Government of Lebanon with which we are cooperating."

FAO Fights Locusts In Yemen

ROME, November 27—The current locust threat in Yemen has been met with dramatic efficiency, according to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization council, now meeting here.

In a report by O.B. Lean, is the outbreak goes out of control, the FAO in cooperation with US Technical Assistance Program can be called upon for additional help.

It is this type of international cooperation and preparedness that accounts for the progress in locust control work in the Middle East during the past year, Lean said. He added that control measures have been successfully organized in each country, with the aid of equipment and personnel provided by FAO and Point Four.

LETTER FROM DAMASCUS

Syria Denies Frontier Changes

DAMASCUS, Nov. 27—Responsible Syrian authorities denied reports by a Turkish news agency claiming that Syria intends to ask Lebanon to fix new borders between the two countries, especially those lying between Homs and Tripoli.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.

Responsible circles here have started preparations for the distribution of state owned land. Land to be distributed according to the law equals 6 million dunums.

AIR ACCORD

Amendments have been prepared by British and Syrian authorities for the aviation agreement between the two countries. The agreement in its new form will be soon concluded.

RAILWAY LINE

The Minister of Public Works declared that his ministry is now studying offers for the linking of Lattaquieh with the Damascus-Homs railway line. The minister expressed his hope that this project will be ready at the same time as the Lattaquieh harbor project. Thus, the harbor will be linked by a network of railway lines stretching from Turkey to Jordan.

YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT

The Yugoslav informed the Syrian government it was ready to put into effect the commercial agreement that was ratified by the Yugoslav parliament at Syria's request.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

Members of the Egyptian delegation to the Arab Armistice Conference at Amman, arrived today in Damascus en route to Cairo. One of the members declared that the next conference will be in Cairo.

IRAN-SPAIN

Iran and Spain today signed a treaty of peace and friendship. Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi signed for Iran; Charge D'Affairs Emilio beladiez for Spain.

Takiddin Sees A-Bomb As Bribe for Soviet Aid

Exactly as the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann asked Britain for a Jewish national Rome in 1917 as the price for delivering his secret invention of explosives during the first world war, the secret of the atom bomb was the price paid by American Zionists for the support given in 1947 by the Soviet Union to the Palestine Partition Plan and the establishment of Israel, Sheikh Khali Takiddin, Lebanese Minister in Moscow and Stockholm, told the editor of Al-Hayat sister newspaper of The Star.

Up until 1947, the attitude of the Soviet Union towards the Zionist movement was unfavorable, the Lebanese Minister said.

In his book on Marxism published in 1913, Stalin had described the Zionist movement as «a reactionary movement that must be fought.» This sentence does not appear in the 1949 edition of Stalin's book.

Moreover, all prominent Soviet professors and journalists lectured and wrote supporting Arab rights in Palestine, Sheikh Khalil asserted. All members of the Arab diplomatic corps in Moscow were more or less sure that the Soviet Union would stand against the partitioning of Palestine. They believed that the USSR would take the advantage of this opportunity to side with the Arabs to at least tease the Americans and the British, and to gain popularity in the Arab world.

Despite all this, said the Lebanese Minister in Moscow, the Soviet Union and its satellites voted on November 29, 1947 in favor of the Partition Plan. Without these votes, the plan would have failed, and there would have been no Israel.

SURPRISE

This Soviet attitude came as a complete surprise to the Arab States in particular, said Sheik Khalil, because it was the first time in the history of the United Nations that the United States and the Soviet Union took the same attitude toward major issue.

Why did the USSR do that?

The Lebanese Minister in Moscow says that as Dr. Chaim Weizmann got the Balfour Declaration because he prepared TNT for the British Government during World War I, the secret of another more deadly weapon must have been the price paid by the Jews to the Soviet Union for the creation of the Zionist State.

It was on November 7, 1948, the anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution, less than six months after the establishment of the Zionist State, Sheikh Khalil says, that Molotov delivered in the presence of the diplomatic corps his most violent speech, bitterly attacking the United States, Great Britain and France.

In this attack, Molotov shouted: «If the United States believes that it frightens us with the atom bomb, let it know that the atom secret is no more exclusively a US possession. The Soviet Union also has it.»

CONNECTIONS

Sheikh Khalil recalled that nearly all U.S. citizens arrested or condemned for handing atom secrets to Soviet Union were Jews, having Zionist connections. The main spies, the Rosenberg couples, who will die soon on the electric chair, as well as Greenglass and twenty two other spies, out of a total of thirty, were Jews. This fact confirms his belief that the atom secret was divulged by the Zionists to the Soviet Union as a price for its support of the establishment of the Zionist State.

This shows, Takiddin concluded, that the Jews owe allegiance to nobody in the world other than World Jewry or Zionism.

If now in Communist Czechoslovakia, Slansky and his collaborators are being persecuted and labelled as «Zionist agents», it is probably because Russia is hoping to use Zionism again, by bringing new pressure on Jews behind the Iron Curtain, Takiddin suggested. Perhaps Moscow is thinking of the secret of the Hydrogen bomb as a new bargain price, he added.

Egypt Readies To Take Over Canal in 1968

CAIRO, November 27—The Egyptian Government has created a new department to regulate the Suez Canal when the present 99-year private concession expires in 1968.

The Canal is presently operated by the Suez Canal Company which has a management council comprising Egyptian, French, British, Netherland and American representatives.

An Egyptian commerce Ministry official, just returned from Paris, reported that the company is cooperating fully wih the Egyptian Government and is training Egyptian personnel to manage the Canal.

British Press Sees Iraq Rioting as Red-Inspired

LONDON, Novefber 26—The part played by Communist agitators in the Baghdad disturbances is stressed today by some of Britain's leading national newspapers.

"The Baghdad riots," writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegarph, "must be considered to have been 'trial run' by Columnist agents of whom large numbers have been infiltrated into Iraq. It is clear that the established political parties had no part in the rioting."

These and other aspects of the Iraq situation are also commented upon today in a lengthy Financial Times leader which says in part:

"In some ways, the riots seem to be less serious than was at first thought. Starting as a student protest against duress of examinations, they were taken up by members of the banned Communist Peace Front and enlarged by bandits, robbers and the Baghdad underground. When it is remembered that Baghdad is a city with a population of half a million but has few modern buildings, it becomes less surprising that mob demonstrations should get out of hand from time to time.

"The rioters were not supported by any legal political party and do not seem to have included any responsible or really powerful elements of the population."

Noting that "there is no indication that the Iraq Petroleum Co. was included in the attack," the leader says that "It seems that the working of the new agreement and the recent opening of the new pipeline have won some tolerance for the company.

Discussing the recent political changes, the editorial describes the new prime minister, General Mahmoud, as "a reliable and capable man," adding that "the example of General Najib in Egypt has made the army a very popular force in Iraq politics."

The leader continues: "the immediate outlook, though disturbing, should not be regarded with too much alarm. The situation in Iraq is not comparable with that of Iran in early 1951, but if the present position is not as bad as it seems, there are still the general problems of the Middle East to be faced. There is in Iraq a permanent background of peasant unrest. Most of the land is inefficiently worked on a sharecropper system under absentee landlords.

It is economic suicide for a Middle Eastern country to destroy its own oil revenues. But these arguments of enlightened self-interst cannot necessarily curb the forces of nationalism and social discontent."

After stressing the need for "strengthening the whole Middle East both strategically and politically," the Financial Times concludes by saying "It is still possible that energetic political and economic reforms could save the Middle East from collapse and end the stage of perpetual revolutions. In Iraq the opportunity has passed to General Mahmoud. If he does not take it, the opportunity may not recur."

German Expert To Restore Mosaics At Dome of Rock

JERUSALEM, (Jordan section)—Nov. 26 — Dr. Bernhard Gauner of Duesseldorf, a German expert in mosaic, is due in Jerusalem on December at the invitation of the Palestine Archaeological Museum.

He will, at the request of the Moslem authorities in Jerusalem, examine the mosaics at the Dome of the Rock, second divine Moslem shrine in the world after Mecca.

The Dome of the Rock is badly in need of urgent repairs. It was built by Umayyads in the eighth century inside Old City.

It was authoritatively reported that the Jordan government may ask other Moslem governments for financial contribution towards restoration of the mosaic and supporting the Dome. The Pakistan government has already offered to share expenses.

Dr. Gauner is also to examine and restore the mosaic in the Umayyad eighth century palace at Jerisho, known as Hisham Palace, discovered 16 years ago.

Iraq, Still Tense, Looks for Reform

BAGHDAD, November 27 — The situation in Iraq is still tense and dissatisfactions have spread rapidly after arrest of opposition leaders, suspension of newspapers, and imposition of martial law. More shops have opened and comparative quiet prevails; curfew hours were reduced by two. But armored cars are patrolling the capital and observers believe that despite the comparative quiet, disturbances may be renewed.

A committee was formed to study the cases of employes in the Ministry of Education and present its recommendations with a view to dispense with unnecessary employes.

FULL VICTORY

In a statement to The Times of London, the Vice-President of the Iraqi National Democratic Party, Mohammed Hadid, at present visiting London, declared that the principal cause for Iraq's disturbances is the belief of the people that the rulers entirely depend upon British and U.S. support and that they cannot rule by themselves.

He added that oppressive measures being taken in Iraq will suppress dissatisfaction temporarily, but cannot kill the movement.

The Vice-President said, he is planning to return to Baghdad in ten days and is sure he will be arrested.

In a letter handed over to the Cairo daily Al Misri by an Iraqi traveller, President of the National Democratic party Kamel Chaderji at present arrested in Baghdad, said that the people who have revolted to fulfill their national aspirations will not be satisfied unless they win a full victory.

Chaderji added: «Bullets and gallows will not frighten the people who have decided to reach their aims in expelling imperialists, without concluding any treaties, and to impose their sovereignty through a constitution that will safeguard their rights and liberties.»

DEMANDS

The letter then summarized people's demands as follows: the laying down of a new constitution, expulsion of politicians who cooperate with imperialists, abrogation of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty, evacuation of British troops from Iraqi airport evacuation of British marines from Basra, nationalization of oil or assigning a larger part of its profits for the people, limitation of the King's or Regent's prerogatives, strengthening of the army, and the reduction of taxes.

AT THE
KIT-KAT
Every Evening
Floor Show at 7:00
Specially Presented
For the U.S. NAVY
The regular famous floor-show of the Kit-Kat Tavern, totally different, takes place at 11:30

The TABOU
Bar — Snacks — Nite Club
Opens From Noon
Dance Music

PERSONALS

Concluding a tour in the Middle East, ASPRO representatives L.R.G. Norford, Overseas division manager and W.G.L. Brooker, assistant advertising manager arrived yesterday from Baghdad. After a two weeks stay, they will fly to Cyprus, on their way back to England.

Edward Rizk owner of the Grillon gave a dinner party Wednesday night in honor of Vice Admiral and Mrs. John Cassady. Among his guests Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Henry Turner, Mrs. Ivonne Zamith, Lt. Jack Stribling and A.D.C. to the Admiral.

Mrs. Khali Khoury left yesterday to London, with Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Arida on a two weeks trip.

The British Ambassador, who is sailing for Europe tomorrow on the S.S. Champollion for a period of leave in England, much regrets that owing to recent illness it has not been possible for him to say goodbye personally to all his friends.

The Maggy Rouff fashion show at the Normandy Hotel which was to be held yesterday was postponed for the same time today because the plane carrying the Parisian mannequins was delayed by a few hours. An intimate cocktail party for the press to meet the organizers of the fashion was held at the Normandy last night.

AT THE BRISTOL

James West is in from Nicosia on his way to London.

Antoine Staran is in from Cairo en route to Istanbul.

Clartin Heissel is in from Cairo on his way to Damascus.

Alice Peterson is here from Cairo.

William Wead is in from Karachi on his way to Istanbul.

Statly Yorker is in from Jerusalem en route to Rome.

Walter Kranzler is in from London on his way to New Delhi.

R. A. Lewis is in from London en route to Hong Kong.

AT THE PALM BEACH

Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Ron, Minister of Venezuela in Cairo, are here from Cairo.

Hubert Randall is here from Athens.

Miss Mona Montiel is here from Cairo.

Idiel Netty Davaz is in from Cyprus en route to Turkey.

Edward De Haan is in from Damascus on his way to Cyprus.

Jacque Bevierre is in from Cairo on his way to Istanbul.

Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Ghavam are in from Teheran en route to Europe.

Gotfried Schraff is in from Nicosia en route to Baghdad.

Hiromi Sagara is in from Japan on his way to Teheran.

Mrs. Hilda Doudney is in from Damascus.

Felix Jansen is in from Sydney on his way to Brussells.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Marrone are in from Istanbul en route to Baghdad.

Jean Messines is in from Istanbul on his way to Baghdad.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENT TO LET

— FURNISHED apartment in Zebouni Bldg. Rue Sadate. Lift, seaview. Contact building's doorkeeper. Furniture of the apartment might be sold alone.

* * *

— EXPERIENCED Austrian lady with references, speaking 5 languages, seeks a position as governess, secretary or housekeeper. Will give also German or French lessons. Contact Tel. 84-71, Beirut.

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ARGENTINA
Rue Chateaubriand—Tel. 33-40
The most enjoyable night-club in Beirut
Welcomes the American Navy
COZI BAR—BEST DRINKS
At 11.00 P.M. best floor show in the town
—PALOTAY TROUP
Composed of the 10 nicest firls
2 Singing Stars 2
—The pretty MANUELLA
—TAMY & JOHNNY
and more than 15 other stars
with the dynamic orchestra
ELIA and his band.

Blind Texas Farmer Mixes Sex, Monasticism in New Book

MANSFIELD (Texas)—John H. Griffin, a blind farmer who knows as much about medieval music as he does about hags, has written a novel of sex and the spirit so strong, it's the foundation for a new publishing firm.

Griffin's farm lies weather-beaten at the end of a crooked lane that leads out of sight on the road to Mansfield. There he sat alone in a barren room and talked his story into a wire recorder.

In the cold cells of a French Monastery as a student of medieval music, Griffin lived the experiences he turned into «The Devil Rides Outside.»

That was before he lost all of his sight and came home to Texas to prove he can farm as well as a man with eyes.

«The Devil Rides Outside» is the story of a young man's inner struggles between ascetic spirituality and sensual worldliness while studying Gregorian chants in a monastery. It is about as graphic as a book can be.

The book is the first published by Smiths, Inc. The Smiths are brothers named Gordon and Hulbert who are challenging the big eastern US publishing houses.

Griffin's book was quite a gauntlet to fling in the easterner's faces. Some critics accused him of overwriting and of wallowing in sensuality, but this is not exactly the kind of criticism likely to hold sales down. The same critics hailed Griffin as a potent and imaginative new writer. Four companies are bidding for reprint rights, five studios are dickering for movie rights, and the foreign rights are tentatively sold.

If this sounds improbable, it is because Griffin is an improbable Texan.

War-time injuries took his sight in 1947. He is 32, a brown-haired, robust six-footer.

Griffin went to France to study medicine when he was 16. He started working in a sound therapy and discovered that musical theory and composition fascinated him more than medicine. He became an expert in the field of Gregorian chants specifically and medieval music generally, living in a monastery to do research.

He joined the French passive defense when Germany attacked. He was betrayed by a German agent, fled to the United States, joined the Army Air Force and went to the South Pacific. After the fighting died down, the Army allowed him to teach Gregorian chants in the Philippines. When he was discharged, he went to France for more research. He came home when the last five percent of his vision faded in 1947.

Griffin didn't intend to write a novel. So many people asked him about monastic life he started setting down his experiences. Then he added conflict for fiction. A lot of waste paper and struggle later, he had written «The Devil Rides Outside.» He also had converted himself to Catholicism, leaving the Episcopalian denomination.

Griffin had never been on a farm until he lost his sight. When he became completely blind in France, he returned to Fort Worth to learn braille. Then he decided to prove that a blind man can raise livestock successfully. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Griffin, live with him.

Having proved his point with hogs, he switched to Toulouse geese and quackless ducks «I'm hoping soon to try cattle,» he said.

«I do all the feeding and everything without help, absolutely without help.»

Griffin writes and sleeps in what used to be a feed storage room in his barn. It's about the same size—as the monastic cells he lived in while studying in France. The room has concrete block walls and a cement floor. It contains a table, a chair, a cot and a foot locker.

When he's writing, Griffin works from 4 a.m. until 4 p.m., with time out for coffee and lunch. After an early supper, he works again until he is sleepy. He turns out abouy 6,000 word a day.

Griffin is now working on six books. The Smiths are looking for more authors of Griffin's class.

SPORTS

AIR FRANCE SPORTS CLUB

No doubt, the Air France Sports Association's inauguration of its sports season with a baskeaball match played against the Syrian "Fetien" in Damascus was just the beginning of a full sports program for the year.

Its second event will take place Sunday, November 30, at the BDD Beirut playground in a return feminine match with the "Fetien" girls.

The Syrians had beaten Air France in Damascus by one point only, 31-30, so it is expected that the coming match will be hot and interesting.

US NAVY vs. BEIRUT CLUBS

Last night several basketball matches were played between the American seamen of the Sixth Fleet, anchored at Beirut Harbor and Beirut basketball clubs. Sunday afternoon an outstanding match shall also be played between Beirut's selected team and the American selected one over the aircraft-carrier Roosevelt.

at MAXIM's
INTIMACY—GOOD TASTE
The best food and drink
Tel. 89-76 — Beirut

Covent Garden Has Face Lifting

By MILTON MARMOR

LONDON—The covent Gardner, historic Royal Opera House and home of the noted Sadlers Wells Ballet CSompany, is having her race lifted.

Workmen are putting a new finish on her façade for the first time in 17 years. Soon she will shine in the Portlandstone finish of Victorian days instead of hiding behind the dirty grey mask that grew on her walls during and after the war years..

In the midst of gegetable and fruit markets where little has changed through the years, three Covent Garden theatres have been built. This present one opened on May 15, 1858. The first had its gala première December 7, 1732, with Congreve's play, «Way of The World.» Twice fire destroyed the theater, first in 1808 and then in 1856.

Grand opera entered its historic walls in the last century and in 1858 the opening night performance was «The Huguenots.» The Theater has had several refurbishings in, the past century, but otherwise a visit to it can carry one back to a slower pacel world.

The present retouching job started in September and should be finished by the end of the year. The entrance side is now almost discordantly clean, while scaffolding still mars the other walls.

When the work is finished visitors can see Covent Garden as it might have been in Queen Victoria's day.

Queen Victoria left certain indelible marks not only on the famous theater, but also on the grim looking Bow Street police station across the street from its plush entrance.

One day the long-reigning queen decided that the police blue lights were «too depressing» to those pulling up in carriages for the love of beauty and art.

And so it is today that Bow Street is the only police station in all the land that doesn't identify itself with the moody but familiar blue lamps at its doors. The lamps are quietly white and unobtrusive.

Standing at the Covent Garden stage door, a stranger can have the surprise of watching tall military guardsmen walking in and out at opera performances. They are there because Queen Victoria was disturbed to see «such puny men» filling the stage as supers. She told the company it could have her guardsmen for these walk-on parts. They are still walking on and off for the slight stipend all supers boast of earning.

The good queen also became bored, it would seem, with the national anthem «God Save the Queen». Or, perhaps, she thought it didn't belong in grand opera. Anyway, it is played only once at the start of the season. In all other republic theatres the anthem is played every day.

Covent Garden wasn't her theater in those days but now, the Royal Opera and Britain's pride, the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company are subsidized by the government's Arts Council of Great Britain.

That is whay today one third of the 2,000 seats are priced as low as 4 shillings and 5 shillings six pence. Best seats go for one guinea. It is not surprising that every soldout performance brings a loss of 540 pounds.

Queen Victoria would be pleased, too, if she could have been there the other day when the film «Nelle Melba» was being made on Covent Garden stage. The great silk plush curtain which has borne the reigning monarch's cypher was carrying—for the occasion — the insignia «V. R.» Otherwise, it wears today's legend «E. R.» for Elizabeth II.

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

BEIRUT MONEY QUOTATIONS

Dollar (Cable)	357.5-358
Dollar (Cheque)	356.5-357
Sterling Area	938-940
Sterling (Leb. Acc.)	964-967
Franc (Banknote)	890-895
Franc (Cable)	885-890
Franc (Leb. Acc.)	935-945
Jordan Dinar (Banknote)	864-868
Jordan Dinar (Cable)	865-867
Swiss Franc	83-84
Lira Italian	545-555
Egypt Pound (Cable)	805-810
Egypt Pound (Banknote)	812-815
Iraqi Dinar (Cable)	935-940
Iraqi Dinar	937-940
Agio	2 %
BEIRUT GOLD	
Sovereign	4025-4030
Ingot	351-352
Mex. Peso	174-175
Napoleon	3025-3100

PORT

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 27

BENICASSIM (Spanish) from Lattaquieh, 200 tons.

SONJO (Swedish) from Lattaquieh, 1,115 tons.

SAILINGS, NOVEMBER 27

SODIKOGLU (Turkish) for London, 2,000 tons.

BENICASSIM (Spanish) for Alexandria, 12 tons.

ANTARIS (German) for Iskenderun.

AMORNA (British) for Tripoli.

MARIA FOUSTA (Italian) for Tripoli.

SONAC (British) for Tripoli.

EXCALIBUR (U.S.) for Iskenderun.

EXPECTED TODAY

CHAMPOLLION (France) from Alexandria, 48 tons.

NORDKVAL (Danish) from Port Said, 235 tons.

LACONIA (Greek) from Piraeus, 160 tons.

SKOPJE (Yugoslav) from Lattaquieh, 110 tons plus 300 meters wood.

French, Greek Troupes in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Two theatrical troupes from abroad have made such strong impressions on New York audiences that one newspaper critic suggested that this month should be known as "inernational theater month."

The troupes are Jean-Louis Barrault and Madelein Renaud's French company of Paris and the National Theater of Greece. Both are playing to capacity audiences despite the fact that the casts of both speak their lines in their native tongues.

Monday December 1st.
Opening of the new ABC AL-HAMRA Str. BRANCH
on this occasion a special discount of 10% is allowed in this branch only for the first week.
AL-HAMRA Str. BRANCH
ABC

Ava's 'Bug' Now on Way Out

By STERLING SLAPPEY

LONDON, November 26—Ava Gardner's well publicised case of dysentery is on the mend tonight after a day of rest and quiet plus dieting and potent hypodermic shots.

Physicians called in to attend the Hollywood Queen diagnosed her malady as biotic dysentery and said another two days in bed will be necessary to put Ava back on her feet.

The physicians said «Miss Gardner made good progress today and is resting comfortably. The case is nothing serious.»

After her tour in the hospital, she is expected to return to a spacious and expensive Savoy Hotel suit for an additional week of rest.

After that, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer officials say that she will fly back to Nanuiki, Kenya, in East Africa, and get on with making a movie called «Mogambo».

Clark Gable, Director John Ford and the «Mogambo» shooting company are still in Kenya awaiting for the return of the ailing glamor girl.

It was at Nanuiki — near the Mau Mau country—that Ava came down with the disease last week. Mau Mau officials said the germ probably was picked up in the drinking water. Only Ava and her secretary, Eileen Thomas, were affected. Gable is as hearty as ever.

Ava was advised to fly to London for treatment. She arrived Sunday night and went into exculsion until the bout of dysentry is over.

TONIGHT

AMIR: «The Great Waltz» (Louise Rainer).

CAPITOL: «Too Young Too Kiss» (June Allison, Van Johson).

DIANA: From whence Hast Thou This?» (Mohammed Fawzi) in Arabic.

DUNIA: «Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves (Maria Montez).

EMPIRE: «The Day the Earth Stood Still» (Michael Rennie).

GAUMONT-PALACE : «Voyageuse Inattendue» (George Marakef) in Arabic.

HOLLYWOOD: «Maalesh Ya Zaher (Shadia) in Arabic.

METROPOLE: « A Father's Fault» (Mohsen Sarhan) in Arabic

ODEON: « Furijar » (Naima Akef in Arabic.

OPERA: The Cimarron Kid» (Audie Mufphie).

RIVOLI: «Anna» (Silvana Mangano) in Italian.

ROXY: «Quo Vadis».

SHEHERAZADE: « The Brigand» (Anthony Dexter).

There is always a DOROTHY GRAY preparation to take care of your special beauty problem
CELLOGEN
Hormone Cream
with
Glandular young-skin ingredient
SPECIAL DRY SKIN MIXTURE
Help you keep your skin lovely
Parfumerie Krikorian
Bab-Edriss

The best known mannequins of Paris
•Capucine •Daniele
•Patricia •Alma
•Stella •Barbara
will model
TODAY FRIDAY 28 NOV. at 5:00 P.M. sharp
at the
HOTEL NORMANDY
under the management of Mme. H. de St. Jean
the latest Parisian creations of the world famous
MAGGY ROUFF
for the 1953 season
• MENDEL FURS
• Hats from GERMAINE LEGROUX
GILBERT ORCEL
MARIE-CHRISTIANE
SWEN
• Bags and gloves from VIOLETTE CORNILLE
• Shoes from CASSEL
organised by LEON VOSGES
ENTRANCE FEE L.L. 10 including refreshment.
P.S.: You are urged to reserve your table in advance and to be on time; doors will be closed at 5:00 P.M. sharp
No reservations will be accepted unless accompanied by the entrance fee.

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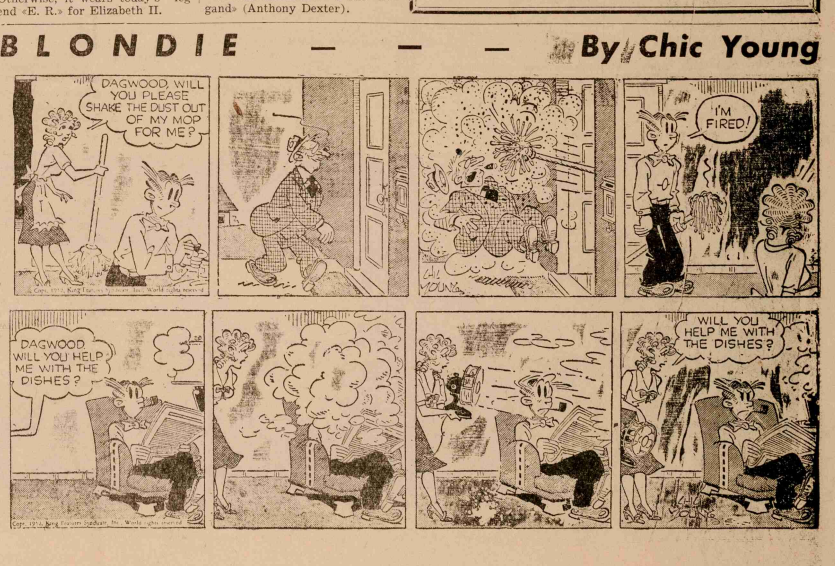
BLONDIE — — — By Chic Young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I'M FIRED!
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WILL YOU HELP ME WITH THE DISHES?

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Middle East Secretariat,
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London, S.W.1.
With the compliments of

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Advisory Commission UNRWA
BEIRUT

(Ref. our AC 265 of 28/11/52)

c/o British Embassy,
BEIRUT.

1st December, 1952.

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THE DAILY STAR

"ذي دايلي ستار" يومية سياسية تصدر عن "دار الحياة"

No. 152 VOL. 1, BEIRUT, LEBANON, SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1952 — 25 PIASTERS (LEB. & SYR.)

See Paris models at
EDITH
DRESSES—COATS
HATS—RAINCOATS
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Locke Hits Out at U.S. Aid Policy

Lebanon's Malik Chides U.N. For Its Poor Job in Palestine

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Lebanese Minister Charles Malik attacked the United Nations for doing a «very poor job in Palestine,» in an address prepared for delivery this afternoon to a nation-wide radio audience. «It is true there is no fighting at present but I believe history will record a great error,» he said. The United Nations was not impartial in that situation.» He said the United Nations set the internationalization of Jerusalem, resettlement of Arab refugees and the territorial disposition of Jerusalem as the three objectives for Palestine, but none of these objectives was accomplished.

Malik belittled reports that some Arab state might renew the war on Israel».

«No Arab state,» he declared, «at present has any plans of attacking Israel. Israel at present is in a far better position to clash with Arabs. What they are afraid of is that Israel itself might resume this fighting.»

Meanwhile, in the United Nations, Lebanon insisted Saturday that Israel accept the principles of United Nations resolutions before the Arabs will negotiate directly with the Jewish state for a final Palestine sttlement.

Fuad Ammoun particularly stressed in the United Nations Special Committee that Israel must recognize the right of some 900,000 Arab refugees to return to their homes in Israel.

Ammoun also said Israel should accept frontiers set up by the United Nations partition resolution. Israel has been holding Arab territory which was in *its* possession when the armistice was reached in 1948.

Israel and Syria postponed scheduled speeches until Monday.

A spokesman for the Israeli delegation declared that Israel was «willing to negotiate directly on any subject.»

He added Ammoun was insisting that Arab views on refugees and frontier issues be accepted as a prior condition of direct negotiations. In any direct negotiations, the spokesman said, «we would feel ourselves free to make our own proposals» and «would not require the other party to accept any conditions.»

NATO States Will Spend More on Defense in 1953

PARIS, November 29 — All 14 Atlantic powers have pledged to increase their spending for Western defense in 1953, a North Atlantic council spokesman said. «Each government has indicated a general increase across the line for next year,» the spokesman told a news conference.

He denied reports that Great Britain has informed the council that it would spend less on armaments in 1953 than it did this year.

The spokesman said his information came from questionnaires which each North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nation has submitted to the council.

The North Atlantic council (NATO) will set up its permanent headquarters about five miles from Paris within a year.

The new quarters will be built at the Manoir Du Bel Air, midway between Paris and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (Shape).

The French will pay for the land and construct a new road leading to it. The 14 nations of NATO will share the cost of the building.

The French have been trying to evict NATO out of its present temporary headquarters for months. NATO is housed in a prefabricated building at the beautiful Palais De Chaillot, and the French call this temporary construction an eyesore.

Prophet's Birthday

Today, the anniversary of the Moslem Prophet's Birthday, is a solemn feast for about three hundred million Moslems all over the world.

Yesterday evening, Beiruti young Moslems expressed their jubilation with fireplay and revolver shots.

In response to the message by the Mufti of the Lebanese Republic, Moslems will observe this feast by charities an l donations.

Stressing the point that Moslem benevolence should comprise Moslems and non-Moslems alike, Arabs and foreigners, the Mufti showed the spirit of Islam which knows no discrimination on racial or sectarian grouds.

LODGE FOR U.N.

NEW YORK, November 29 — President-elect Eisenhower announced Saturday he will appoint Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to head the United States mission to the United Nations.

Eisenhower also designated Major-Gen. Ellson B. Persons, of Montgomery, Alabama, on the retired list, as special assistant and Mr. James C. Hagerty, his campaign aide, as press secretary to the President.

The Weather

Unsettled day, cloudy sky, rather clear in the morning but rain is due later. Surface wind weak and variable. Visibility, good. Temperature and humidity steady.

Damascus had yesterday a fair day and so is today.

Maximum and minimum temperature recorded for yesterday were as follows: Beirut 22-15 (72-59), Tripoli 24-11 (76-52), Rayak 17-10 (62-50), Merjeyoun 20-11 (68-52). Saturday the weather was at Cairo, Baghdad and Basra clear 23, 21, 25 (74, 70, 77), Istanbul cloudy 18 (64), Rome fair 16 (60), Paris cloudy 6 (42) and London rain, fog and clouds 3 (38).

SHADOW CABINET

LONDON, November 28 — Left-wing Labourite Aneurin Bevan was elected Thursday to the Labor Party's «Shadow Cabinet» in the House of Commons. Members of this 15-man group will fill cabinet posts in the event of a change in governments.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE
FROM 1st to 6th DECEMBER
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MAISON INDIENNE

Ike Will Stop Filibusters

NEW YORK, November 29—President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower was quoted as saying he would make known to the new Senate "that he wants filibustering to be stopped."

This report of the General's attitude came from Walter White, executive secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who added:

"He pledged that he would use every power within his official position to abolish discrimination and segregation and injustice".

The filibuster is the ace in the hole for opponents of civil rights legislation. It is a means of literally talking to death any bill that does not suit them, said White.

He said it (filibuster) was a question as to how far the executive can change its rules. He pledged us he would see that filibustering and Senate rules are not used to defeat legislation."

British Stamps Stress Beauty, Shelve Tradition

LONDON, November 29 — The first postage stamps of the new Elizabethean reign, bearing a glamor portrait of Britain's young and beautiful Queen, will go on sale next Friday.

Bursting with pride over their appealing monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, British post office has thrust aside tradition and taken the stamp portrait directly from a photograph. Instead of the usual style of stamps, the new ones display an attractive three-quarter view of the Queen's face.

"To indicate our pride in having a young Queen as our monarch, the design has been made deliberately feminine," Postmaster General Earl De La Warr told a press conference.

The first stamps show the Queen wearing a diamond circlet and necklace with the three drop pearl earrings she had on when she opened parliament earlier this month. In place of the traditional suspended crown, she wears a coronet.

Burma Asks Soviet Aid

NEW DELHI, November 29 — Burma's Prime Minister reiterated before a news conference Friday it is "not only my intention but my accomplished determination" to ask Russia for economic assistance as soon as a survey of Burma's requirements is completed.

Here to deliver an address urging a world revival of Buddhism at the All-Asia Buddhist Conference opening Saturday at Sanchi, in central India, Premier U Nu said: "We are making a study of what we need from Russia. Our desire for economic aid there is not only intention, it is an accomplished determination."

The Premier said there is a "good improvement all round" in Burma's internal situation. "The Communist insurrection is gradually dying out," he said.

"Except for ability to blow up trains occasionally and ambush troops, I do not think they can do anything serious."

Burma's masses are "fed up" with Communist promises, he declared.

Iceland-British Fish Fend May Go To World Court

LONDON, November 29 — Iceland has rejected Britain's request for new talks on the Anglo-Icelandic fisheries dispute, and may take the whole issue to the International Court.

The rejection was reportedly delivered to British Foreign under-secretary Anthony Nutting by Icelandic Minister in London Agnar Jonsson at a recent meeting in the House of Commons.

British trawler owners had offered to meet Icelandic government representatives to examine the whole question of fish preservation off the Icelandic coast.

Roving Ambassador Sees 'Know-How' Failing in Approach to Mid-East Help

By LARRY NEWMAN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, November 29 — United States «know-how» is taking a terrible beating in the Near East these days. The Arab states have come to the conclusion that Americans love to make plans, love to draw pictures of dams and power projects, but between the drawing board and the steam shovel they are convinced we have lost the touch. Ambassador Edwin A. Locke Jr., Special Representative of the U.S. Secretary of State to the Near East, has heard that line from Near East statesmen for nearly a year now. And he has come to the unhappy conclusion that it is all too true, at least so far as U.S. policy is concerned in the Near and Middle East.

This is the second of three articles written by Mr. Newman after traveling through this area and talking extensively with Ambassador Locke. The articles are being published in English exlusively in the Middle East by The Star.

«We are making sincere efforts to help,» he told International News Service in an exclusive interview.

«The Point Four program of technical assistance is underway to help our friends help themselves. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency program for nearly one million Palestine refugees is in operation. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is beginning to play a role in loaning the foreign currency needs of certain smaller projects.

«But something more is needed. «That something is a single, straightforward, hard-hitting American program — coordinated, daring, new — that will combine our present varied programs and add to them a vital missing link.

«The missing link is capital assistance.»

Ambassador Locke is convinced that the Near and Middle East can be saved for the Western Allies through self-liquidating, long-range projects and loans.

He also is convinced that the future of the vital crossroads of the world hinges largely on the development of communications, irrigation and power.

«Capital assistance for sound projects is an absolute prerequisite to continuing benefits and effects from the current Point Four technical assistance program,» the ambassador avowed.

«Point Four technicians, working in close cooperation with the Arab governments, are completing surveys for transportation and river valley developments. Self-liquidating construction projects must follow promptly, but will they? Although existing international financial institutions are in a position to loan much of the foreign currency needed for construction, the Arab states have no means of providing the balance of the required funds.»

The U.S. roving ambassador in the Near and Middle East feels that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency now can help on projects in proportion to the benefits derived from them by the refugees, but the financing of the part which will benefit the non-refugee inhabitants is almost totally lacking. Thus, nothing happens and the great projects remain virtually untouched. Thus, millions spent on surveys have gone down the drain.

«We must help these states,» Ambassador Locke said. «We must devise a means of providing such capital assistance, just as we are doing, for example, in Turkey, with such impressive results.

We must provide a means of bringing the existing diversified aid programs together so that every form of available assistance can be quickly concentrated.»

The Ambassador has never stated it publicly, but it is known that he feels strongly that a single agency in the Middle East, instead of the numerous ones now in existence, could perform the job at far less cost to the taxpayers of the United States and with far better results.

«The development projects essential to the entire area can be launched with a dollar outlay extremely modest in comparison with the results it would achieve,» he told me.

The ambassador told of a Euphrates River project as a perfect example of what could be done with a relatively few American dollars, far less than is being expended daily now in outright gifts over the world.

FERTILITY

«The Euphrates rises in Turkey, flows through Syria and Iraq, and empties into the Persian Gulf,» he said as he traced its route on a map in his Beirut office.

«It flows through 1430 miles of virtual desert, once a countryside of almost unbelievable fertility.

«Iraq is beginning to harness her portion of the historic river. Works projects are underway which will restore the desert through which it flows to the granery it once was during the days of the Roman Empire.

«But Syria, without oil revenues to finance her river development, is not so fortunate. There are no major public works being developed along the 425 miles of the Euphrates within the Syrian borders.»

The American diplomat pointed out that the potential river development in Syria would be vast. Close to 500,000 acres of desert could be irrigated, almost 100,000 kilowats of farm electric power generated at low cost. Flood damage could be eliminated. Relief rolls could be slashed. All this could be accomplished with a total expenditure of some $70,000,000.

The United States' share of the 250,000,000-dollar refugee relief and works program alone in the Middle East runs to 170,000,000 dollars.

HARD-HITTING

«Yet,» Ambassador Locke said, «nothing is being done on this single permanent project, so vital to the Arab states — and to us — because Syria is unable to finance the project as a whole. Obviously you cannot build just a part of a dam or a part of a power plant.»

That's where Ambassador Locke thinks a new, hard-hitting United States program should step in.

«In short,» Ambassador Locke said, «using this Syrian project as a single example, the results of the new program would be immediate. Thousands would get work. The money would get directly to the people. It would raise the standard of living of Syria and bring direct evidence that the United States means business when it says it will help.»

Ambassador Locke said this single project could be multiplied many times to the great benefit of all the Arab states and to the eternal benefit of the United States. He feels that it would give people a chance to make their own way and to eventually make them our friends.

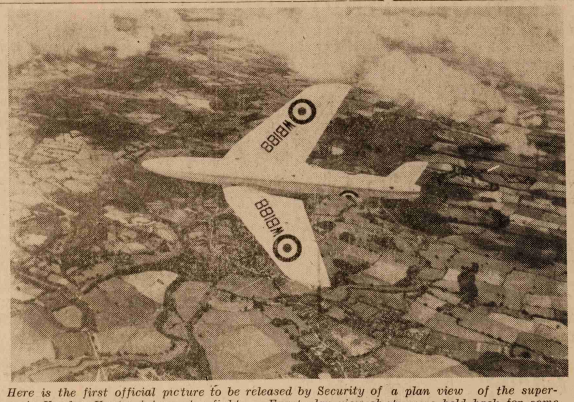
In the long run, Ambassador Locke feels, private capital will come into the area only after a definite United States policy has been established.

The new, hard-hitting «action» program which Ambassador Locke discussed at length with me, is the only way he feels we may approach the problems we face in the Arab states.

PRIVATE CAPITAL

«I am firmly convinced,» he said, «that this is the proper approach. If we do not soon back up our words with action, we stand in a good way of losing our last opportunity to hold the good will of this area.

«Delay can only mean disaster. We must show the Arab states that together — with [illegible] — through cooperation and understanding, they would have a potential position of enormous strength.»



Here is the first official picture to be released by Security of a plan view of the supersonic Hawker Hunter interceptor fighter. Exact plan view shots were held back for some time because of the possibility of taking measurements from them. This aircraft is the only single engined British fighter to travel faster than sound, a monoeuvre which it performs with regularity and ease

Pope Turns to Old World To Pick 24 New Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, November 29 — Pope Pius Saturday named 24 new Cardinals, two of them Americans, James Frank Meintyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles, and Paul Emil Leger, Archbishop of Montrial, were among the new princes of the Church. So was Archbishop Aloyisius Steipinac, recently liberated but still impeded Catholic primate of Yugoslavia.

Italians received the lion's share of the appointments, which were distributed among 12 nations.

The consistory, long expected, will bring the ranks of the Sacred College — depleted by deaths — to its full strength of 70.

It will be the first since the great post-war consistory of 1946 in which Pope Pius gave the symbolical red hats to 32 prelates.

The new cardinals will be elevated to their high office at a secret consistory here on January 12. Later, a public consistory in St. Peter's Basilica will follow. There they will receive their Cardinal's birettas.

These Nations: Ecuador, Colombia and Yugoslavia — received the first Cardinals in their history. Unlike the great consistory in 1946, when the Pope named 32 cardinals to fill the war depleted ranks of the Sacred College, the Pope turned Saturday towards the old world to distribute the new red hats.

Italians, who received only four numbers in 1946, Saturday had 11 new cardinals, bringing the Italian total in the new full College to 27. France received two new Cardinals, bringing its total to six, highest number after the Italians.

Pravda Forgets Germs, Harps On Machine Guns

MOSCOW, November 29 — Pravda on the eve of the opening of the all-Union Conference of "Peace Partisans" in Moscow, and the World Congress of Peace in Vienna, made new changes today against Americans in Korea.

The Soviet paper published a statement by a Korean news agency accusing the United States of carrying out "mass experiments with atomic weapons, machine guns and other weapons on Korean and Chinese war prisonners."

Chilean Has Septuplets

SANTIAGO, Chile, November 29 — A 32-year-old woman gave birth to septuplets — all girls. Hospital officials said the mother, Carmen Molina, and the seven children were well.

The first child was reported born at 2115 and the seventh at 2250. The births were confirmed by the Federal Guard Service. The father is reported to have left his wife at hospital and rushed home to take care of their other four children without knowing seven new members had been added to the family.

When the births were first reported it was believed to be a student prank. Students are celebrating their annual Spring festival. However, officials at the hospital confirmed the births.

(Available records show that two sets of septuplets have been reported born in the last 20 years. Of one group reportedly born in Nicaragua in 1936, only three were said to have survived the birth and all seven reported born prematurely to a Cuban woman in 1938 died.)

THE DAILY STAR

«ذي دايلي ستار» يومية سياسية تصدر عن دار الحياة

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Subscription rates for Lebanon and Syria, 75 pounds per year; elsewhere, 85 pounds. Equivalent in any money accepted. Airmail fees will be added, according to destination.

GEARING THE PACE

Hollis Peter is quite correct when he says that the pace of Point Four projects in the Lebanon must be geared to the willingness of the Government of Lebanon to participate in such projects. It is too bad that many of Mr. Peter's co-workers as well as many Lebanese do not understand the nature of Point Four—that it is not American aid, pure and simple, but the providing of technical assistance for projects which require Lebanese government capitalization.

It is unfortunate that many of the Point Four people in the Lebanon take the attitude that Lebanon must be a backward nation since it does not wish to start the magnificent projects which the Point Four staff proposes. This attitude is matched by the attitude of some Deputies who see a couple of U.S. dollars floating in the breeze and cannot understand why the government isn't jumping up and down to catch a few of them.

Both attitudes fail to recognize that Lebanon is a poor country. Those whose task it is to guard the rapid outflux of money from the state treasury are wise to think twice before committing the nation to participation in Point Four projects. The first thing to be done is to straighten out the precarious finances of the Lebanon, before the glossy American projects can be started.

The need for Lebanon is investment capital, not for-state expenditures. The need is for wise Lebanese heads to figures the wisest course to follow, not for enthusiastic American idealists and irate and misinformed Lebanese deputies.

★ ★ ★

THE FLEET'S VISIT

Today is the final day of the visit of units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Beirut. It was a short visit, but we have become accustomed to seeing the blue uniforms around town and will miss them when they leave tomorrow.

These young men—Communist propaganda in town to the contrary—are excellent ambassadors of good will for their country. The people of Lebanon have greatly enjoyed getting to know these individual Americans better. Many of us have been aboard the ships and have seen a bit of the life of the Navy and have been impressed with what we have seen.

Most of all, we have seen how kind and considerate these young men are. It is difficult to imagine how the government which represents these young men could be the same government which perpetrated the dismemberment of Palestine. Somehow, the good-fellowship displayed by the American seamen makes the tragedy seem even more unbelievable.

We have enjoyed the fleet's visit, and we hope these men will always remember their visit to Beirut. May they soon return.

Thirteen-year-old Michael Tomkiewicz arrived in London recently and re-united with his father, now a Blackburn cotton worker, whom he had last seen when he was six months old. He is seen here walking with his father in Hyde Park, London. Michael's adventure started when he sold his pet rabbits, took some bread and started off on his 100 mile trip to Berlin, Germany, from his mother's house in Poland. When he reached Berlin he was stopped by a policeman, whom he told, «You can't stop me, I am the son of a Russian officer.» He then walked into the West Zone, from which, two months later, he was flown to London. He tried to escape a year ago but was recaptured. He said that the Russians tell everybody that the streets of London are littered with dirt and rubbish and that there was no work, and everybody ate dogs and horseflesh.

What's In The Air ?

Russia's Radio War

By BRACK CURRY

BONN — The Russians are planning a gigantic radio offensive against the West in 1953.

It's designed to black-out stations still piercing the Iron Curtain and to extend the Kremlin's propaganda broadcasts to new millions in free Europe.

Allied officials here have just reported this to their governments after studying intelligence reports on radio developments in Soviet-occupied East Germany.

Until recently the Voice of America, RIAS, the powerful American station in Berlin, and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) could be heard by East Germans without interference from the Russian jamming system.

Now Russian technicians and German workers are building a chain of high-powered transmitters in East Germany from the Baltic to the Czechoslovak border.

BARRAGE

Allied officials believe the Russians first will use this new radio chain to jam these Western stations and later to aim a barrage of propaganda broadcasts to Western Europe.

Using existing transmitters in East Germany, the Russians already are hurting Rias. Intelligence reports say it's been blotted out in the southern part of East Germany. And it is difficult to hear elsewhere.

RIAS is by far the most popular radio station among East German listeners. A Communist scare campaign to keep East Germans from listening has failed.

American officials say the Russians apparently have decided that their program of Sovietizing East Germany will be hindered unless they can silence RIAS and other Western stations, such as the BBC.

When the five giant transmitters are completed allied authorities fear the Russians will be able to muzzle reception of all Western stations on radios in East Germany.

Allied officials here are deeply concerned over the efficiency of the Soviet jamming operations. They estimate that the entire Soviet jamming system extending from Siberia to East Germany consists of over 1,000 transmitters. This is almost 20 times the number of transmitters used by the Voice of America to relay its program all over the world.

NO COORDINATION

Said one official: «The Russian jamming system is as good as a British Centurion tank, while we don't even know whether we have wheels or tracks. There is no coordination between the Western nations in fighting the radio war with the Russians.»

This official said the only answer to Soviet jamming is more and bigger transmitters in the West.

But this could lead to chaos in the air with no one listening to anybody unless the Western nations work together closely, he said. «Such chaos would suit the Russians fine. After all, they can haul their people into the public squares to get the latest party directives and propaganda. If they stop our broadcasts to their people they've won a big victory over us.»

Allied officials are concerned that the Russians may scrap the international agreement on wave lengths agreed in 1948 in order to increase their broadcasts to Western Europe.

Under this agreement, radio frequencies are parcelled out to the various countries to minimize interference in the air lines.

Even so, radio frequencies throughout Western Europe are so crowded that some western stations overlap.

If the Russians bolt this agreement and move onto the frequencies of West European stations, they could disrupt broadcasting throughout the continent.

Americans Learn Foreign Tongues

By CARL HARTMAN

WASHINGTON — U.S. Education commissioner Earl J. McGrath is leading a drive to teach foreign languages to more Americans — beginning with nine-year-olds.

America's position in the world, he believes, calls for a great many Americans able to talk to peoples of other lands in their own tongues. And he argues that small children, if properly taught, can actually begin to use a new language — not just recite lists of irregular verbs.

McGrath has small patience with Americans who belong to the «Let'em learn English» school of thought where foreigners are concerned. He is aware that only about 300 million people in the world speak English, — the other two billion hardly know a word of it.

The importance of speaking a foreign language, he told the Associated Press in an interview, is a matter of psychology as well as a matter of communication.

«When you go to Latin America,» he said, «your ability to get on good terms with people goes up 500 per cent from the moment you even try to speak their language.»

He has found that businessmen and government agencies, recognizing this, are desperate for recruits with a knowledge of languages for their expanded activities abroad. They can't find nearly enough, he says.

McGrath believes that the long-term remedy lies in starting language instruction as early as the fourth grade. The idea is not new. Many Americans don't realize it, but some elementary schools have been teaching foreign languages for years. Most of them are in border regions — in the southwest, near the Mexican border, where Spanish is popular, and at the opposite corner of the U.S. map, in New England, close to the influence of French Canada. Many private schools, especially girls' schools, start foreign language teaching at an early age as one of the social graces.

In general, McGrath thinks, school teachers' concern about the place of the U.S. in world affairs has been the chief motive for greater interest in languages. Small children are being taught Spanish now in such geographically unlikely places as Seattle, Washington, and Lawrence, Kansas — and French in Brooklyn.

«I believe the spoken language should be emphasized,» McGrath said «unless language study is related to history, sociology, art, geography and the other aspects of life, it will remain at best only partly alive — and it will not achieve the preparation of our people for life in a world civilization which can be saved by only one means — understanding among peoples.

«This view implies that children when studying French, or Spanish of German will at the same time be introduced to the many aspects of the daily lives of the people who use those languages.»

Interested grade school teachers are apparently trying to do that. Especially with smaller children they use games, songs and familiar topics of conversation as much as possible, without much attention to the complexities of grammar and spelling.

Today's Poem

SPRING AND FATT: To a Young ppuq

Margaret, are your grieving
Over Goldengrove unleaving?
Leaves, like the things of man, you ?
With your fresh thoughts care for, can you ?
Ah! as the heart grows older
It will come to such sights colder
By and by, nor spare a sigh
Though worlds of wanwood leafmeal lie;
And yet you will weep and know why.
Now no matter, child, the name:
Sorrow's springes are the same.
Nor mouth had, no nor mind, expressed
What heart heard of, ghost guessed:
It is the blight man was born for,
It is Margaret you mourn for.

Power Politics, Pressure, Intimidation Forced A Verdict on the U.N.

Fifth Anniversary of Partition Tragedy

By N. I. DURR

Yesterday was the fifth anniversary of the ruthless partition of Palestine—a day which shall go down as a day of shame for the United Nations and for President Truman, for the role he played in creating the Zionist state.

On that day, President Truman used all the influence and prestige made available to him through his high office to force from the United Nations a resolution which bears the stamp of unprecedented injustice, and which was not only an insult to integrity and righteousness, but was against the very interests of the United States itself.

In his book, We Need Not Fail, Sumner Welles says: «By direct order of the White House every form of pressure, direct and indirect, was brought to bear by American officials upon those countries outside of the Moslem world that were known to be either uncertain or opposed to partition. Representatives or intermediaries were employed by the White House to make sure that the necessary majority would at length be secured.»

Dr. Millar Burrows of Yale University speaks of Truman's intervention in more bitter terms. In his book, Palestine Is Our Business, Dr. Burrows says: «The vote for partition in the United Nations Assembly on November 29, 1947, was forced through by our Government with a shameless resort to the timeworn methods of power politics.» He also says: «It was a shameful demonstration of the sad fact that the old morally discredited ways of unscrupulous pressure and diplomatic intimidation could control a body formed for the high purpose of achieving international justice.» Here is the shameful conspiracy in full:—

NO ZIONIST STATE

On February 18, 1947, Ernest Bevin, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that he was referring the Palestine problem to the United Nations.

The Anglo-American Commission of 1946 had submitted its report on Palestine containing ten recommendations for the solution of the problem.

As the report did not recommend the establishment of a Zionist State, President Truman and his Zionist friends decided to have it scuttled with a view to arranging for a more favorable one.

The pro-Zionist President therefore announced that he accepted only one of the ten recommendations made by the Commission. This recommendation was the one that urged the immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jewish immigrants.

Having judged that this mass immigration would endanger the economic and political life of Palestine, Great Britain accepted nine recommendations and rejected only Truman's favorite one.

But Truman insisted on the immediate implementation of only the «chosen» recommendation, and the British Government had no other course than to turn over the whole problem to the United Nations.

UNSCOP

The special United Nations session which has opened in New York on April 28, 1947, at the request of the British Government, resulted in the appointment of a United Nations Special Committee On Palestine (UNSCOP) composed of eleven member-states, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Holland, India, Iran, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Unfortunately, a good number of these members later appeared to be staunch pro-Zionists who began their weighty mission with extreme levity and unreserved discrimination in favor of Zionism.

Certain members are even said to have been in the pay of the Zionists.

The reader of the book, «The Birth of Israel» by Dr. Jorge Garcia-Granados, Guatemala delegate, for example, cannot but feel the sinister spell under which this delegate was working. Those who later saw Garcia-Granados in the United Nations supporting the establishment of the Zionist State used to say that even a fanatic Zionist of the type of Menahem Begin could not have done better.

INVESTIGATION

After hasty investigations in Palestine under the threat of Zionist terroristis with whom Dr. Granados, for instance, was in close touch, and amid atrocious scenes of murder and destruction perpetrated by Zionist fanatics, the UNSCOP submitted its notorious report.

Eight members of the commission recommended the partitioning of Palestine, and the establishment of an Arab State, a Zionist State and an international regime for the Jerusalem district.

The other three members, namely, the delegates of India, Iran and Yugoslavia, rejected partition which smacked of Zionist graft and cooking, and submitted a minority report recommending the establishment of a federal, unitary state.

Both reports were submitted to the United Nations in the summer of 1947, and thus, for the first time in history, Zionist ambitions found their way to the United Nations through the tireless efforts of President Truman and international impostors.

USA AND USSR TOGETHER

Again, for the first, and perhaps the last, time in the history of the United Nations, the United States and its bitter foe the USSR threw in their colossal weight in favor of the Partition Plan and the establishment of the Zionist State.

The United States unwittingly played into the hands of the wily Russians, and, as we shall see later, the great Western Democracy paid dearly for the naivete or the personal whims of its President.

On October 11, 1947, Herschel V. Johnson, U.S. delegate to the United Nations announced the support of his Government to the Partition Plan.

Two days later, the Soviet delegation followed in his footsteps.

Earlier, on May 14, 1947, Andrei Gromyko was the most pronounced speaker before the General Assembly supporting Jewish aspirations. This attitude was maintained by the Soviet Union through all the phases of the debate on the Palestine problem.

U.S. PRESSURE

Despite all this, the United States naively began to exert pressure on the hesitant, small states to vote for partition. To achieve this aim, the voting was even postponed from day to day until at last, the necessary majority was secured. The Philippine Minister in Washington, for instance, just before the voting took place, instructed his delegate to vote for partition. Many other delegates received similar instructions at the last hour. Says Dr. Granados: «Maneuvering continued until the very end. In the last forty-eight hours, the partitionists won the Philippines and Liberia and re-won Haiti.»

In a somber atmosphere of shameless intrigue and diplomatic intimidation, and after a great deal of procrastination and «cooking», the vote was taken on that fateful day of November 29, 1947.

Thirty-three states (including the USA and the USSR) voted for Partition, thirteen voted against and eleven (including Great Britain) abstained.

About six months later, that is, on May 15, 1948, the Israeli State was proclaimed. A few minutes later, the American President announced his Government's recognition of the new state.

He was the first head of Government who recognized Israel, and his recognition is perhaps the quickest one in the annals of history.

THANKLESS PEOPLE

Since its birth in May, 1948, Israel has received from the Government and the people of the United States about one billion dollars, more — per capita — than any nation in the world has ever received from the United States.

This is of course in addition to previous subsidies, and to the unlimited moral and political support that has continuously been given to the Zionists against all the dictates of honor, justice and interests.

But, are the Zionists grateful to the Americans for all this unprecedented support? They are not.

In the first place, political leadership in Israel is full in the hands of Russian Jews. In his book, ISRAEL IN CRISIS, A. B. Magil writes: «During my six months in Israel it required no public poll to learn that the most popular great power was the USSR.»

Kenneth Bibly, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, wrote: «Russian prestige has soared enormously among all political factions... Through its consistent espousal of Israel's cause in the United Nations, the Soviet Union has established a good will reservoir with leftists, moderates and right-wing elements.»

Magil again says: «In contrast, toward Britain there was universal hatred; toward the United States the attitude was one of disappointment, distrust and lingering hope.»

Moreover, it must be remembered that Ben Gurion had told the Knesset that that the Government had planned to send officers to study in the military schools of Eastern Europe as well as those of the West.

This, then, is the Zionist State which President Truman strived so hard to create at the expense of the Arab nation, as well as of that of his country and his reputation.

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Orphans Attend Celebration

Vice-Adm Cassedy Host to Children

Children from seven orphanages in and near Beirut were entertained at a party given by Vice-Admiral John H. Cassady, commander of the US Sixth Fleet, aboard his flagship the "USS Columbus" in Beirut harbor.

The "Columbus", the 45,000-ton aircraft carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and two destroyers, all part of the US Sixth Fleet, have been visiting Beirut since Wednesday. Two more desroyers, who have been visiting Latakia, joined the other units in Beirut Saturday.

Orphanages who sent children to the party include: Mar Elias El Tina, Mar Mikhail, City of Indigent Apprentices, Awkaff Al Aamat, Dar El Aytam El Islamieh, St. Charles and St. Joseph.

Saturday morning, Admiral Cassady, accompanied by members of his staff and the United States Naval Attache, flew to Damascus for a state visit. The party will go to Amman Sunday, then return to Beirut Monday morning, when the fleet units will sail.

Rear Admiral TH Robbins, Commander of Carrier Division 2, will be host at a reception aboard the "Roosevelt" Sunday. A press tour of the

Sudan Party Holds Egypt's Proposal As Minimum

KHARTOUM, November 29—The General Congress of the newly formed Sudan National Unionist party, decided to accept Egyptian proposals on the Sudan as minimum demands.

Egypt has proposed that self-government be granted the Sudanese during a transitional period not to exceed three years. At the end of that period, the Sudanese should chose between unity with Egypt or complete independence and that British and Egyptian troops be withdrawn from the Sudan at least a year before the Sudanese make their choice.

The Congress also agreed to insist that Britain should accept the Egyptian proposals without amendment and that after acceptance Briain and Egypt should declare their joint rule ended.

The new party incorporates all Sudanese parties in favor of unity with Egypt.

Amman Locust Parley Ends

AMMAN, November 29 — The Locust Conference, attended by Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia at Jordan's invitation has finished its meetings. The conference disclosed that the threat of locusts is now more than at the time last year.

The conference suggested that Mafraq, a town in Jordan, should be the center which materials for fighting locusts should be kept. It also agreed that the countries concerned should keep in close touch regarding the movement of locusts.

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Iraq Puts Off Trade Talks With Bonn

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

BONN, November 29—The Iraq government has suddenly postponed trade negotiations with West Germany scheduled to begin Monday in Baghdad, the Federal Economics Ministry announced Saturday. The action was believed here to be connected with the Arab League's campaign

giant carrier is also planned for Sunday morning.

to pressure West Germany into scrapping its agreement to ship 775 million dollars worth of reparations to Israel in partial compensation for wrongs done to the Jews under Hitler.

The official announcement said merely that the Baghdad negotiations were postponed "upon wishes of the Iraq government. A new date has not been fixed."

This was the second setback to plan trade negotiators in the Middle East since the Arabs launched their protest drive with a threat of economic boycott. Several weeks ago Saudi Arabia refused to grant entry to a German delegation which it had invited to negotiate a trade agreement.

The Bonn government still hopes to forestall a full-pledged boycott by the Arab countries. It plans to send delegations to negotiate with Middle East countries before the agreement with Israel comes up for parliamentary ratification.

The German government has stated repeatedly that it intends to stand by the reparations pact but it hopes to mollify the Arabs with trade concessions and guarantees that Israel will not receive strategic goods and will be forbidden to re-export any of the German products.

Although German exports to Iraq and Saudi Arabia have been increasing, Germany still buys much more from the countries than she sells them.

Because of their huge sale of oil to Germany, they account for more than half of Bonn's imports from the Arab states. Last year the two countries exported 69,638,800 dollars worth of products to West Germany.

In the first nine months of this year they have already shipped 58,072,000 dollars worth. In 1951 Iraq bought from Germany products worth 2,261,000 dollars but in the first nine months, this year its purchases jumped to 2,975,000 dollars.

Egypt, Iraq Ask Reds Fall In Line With Indian Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Nov. 29—Iraq's foreign minister Fadel al-Jamali appealed to the Soviet Union today to join the majority of U.N. members in supporting India's 17-point Korean proposal as a step toward giving the world new hope for peace.

The foreign minister addressed the General Assembly's Political Committee which has put off until Monday a vote on the Indian proposal.

The Committee also heard Abdelmonem Mostafa of Egypt describe the Indian plan, which is based on the principal of voluntary repatriation of Korean prisoners-of-war, as "just ,honorable and in conformance with international law."

The United States was one of the 21 nations which sponsored an earlier resolution dealing with the repatriation issue, but it is strongly supporting the Indian plan now that its terms have been clarified.

Urging a more conciliatory Soviet attitude, the Iraqi Minister declared, "we wish to appeal to the Soviet Union to give us a chance, just once, and join the majority. We all want peace and a cease fire, but on terms on which no difficulties will be engendered."

He stressed that his government cannot accept the use of force in the repatriating Korean War prisoners, and he challenged the Soviet Union's interepretation of the 1949 Geneva Convention on prisoners to mean that force can be used to drive war prisoners back to their homelands. Iraq can never agree, said the foreign minister, with that interpretation.

The Egyptian delegate said the provisions of the Indian plan should reassure all parties concerned that a just and honorable armistice, will be carried out. He restated Egypt's strict adherence to the principle that no force should be used in the repatriation of the prisoners.

American Trader Here December 3

Marcel E. Wagner, President of the "American Eastern" group of Companies, of which the American Lebanese Shipping Co. SAL, forms a part, is expected to arrive in Lebanon on December 3 for a short stay.

Mr. Wagner, an American citizen, has had considerable experience with the Middle East where he has had interests since 1927, and where he has formed or participated in the formation of several Companies such as: American Eastern Trading & Shipping Co., SAE, in Egypt: American Iraqi Shipping Co. Ltd, in Iraq; American Eastern Corporation, SAI, in Iran; American Lebanese Shipping Co. SAL, in Lebanon.

In addition his Middle East interests, Mr. Wagner has during the post-war period, established offices in Western Europe under the style of American International Corporation which is engaged in international trade and barter business.

His present headquarters, the American Eastern Corporation, are in New York, but he spends considerable time travelling between Europe and the USA. in the interests of his various Companies.

Mr. Wagner is accompanied in his present trip his eldest daughter, Miss Claude Wagner.

Arabs Look To Dulles For Fresh U.S. Approach

By LEVON KESHISHIAN
Correspondent of
The Daily Star

NEW YORK: Appointment of John Foster Dulles as Eisenhower's Secretary of State is expected to bring many changes in the State Department both in policies and personnel. Dulles is not hostile to Israel but he is no friend of the Zionists. For him the American interests come first, and this will a major change in the State Department policies towards the Middle East.

John Foster Dulles is on record as saying that the Republican administration will be based on the foreign plank drawn by the Republicans at their Convention in Chicago, which was written by him. In explaining the policy he said that "we shall seek to establish economic and social stability in the entire area. Now the entire area which we are talking about is the entire Middle and Near East and not just Israel."

He said both Democratic and Republican parties are irrevocably committed to the existence of the State of Israel. "I don't think you will find either party is going to reverse its position in that respect. But we do not believe that that is incompatible with the establishment of health, economic and social welfare in the entire area which includes the Arab states as well as Israel".

REVIEW OF THE ARAB PRESS

THOSE WHO SAY NO

Commenting on the Minister of Economy's declaration that the Lebanese government officially asked economic unity with Syria, AL HAYAT (Beirut) says this is a great event that shows the extent of development in our economy and political independence. It is the first time that Lebanese rulers take into consideration the state's welfare.

«Both in Lebanon and Syria, there are groups, fortunately a minority, who ask for the continued severance of economic relations between the two countries. They do this out of personal interest. In Lebanon this group is known to be consisting of people who revolve in an empty circle and do not wish to go along with developments. In Syria the group consists of members of the 65-main companys to whom the severance of economic relations has brought huge profits.

«These groups call for severance of economic relations without regard to their country's interests. They want their pockets to be filled only. But fortunately these minority groups are not the whole nation. Now that Lebanon asked for economic unity, we are sure that Syria will reply in the affirmative.

«What makes us more optimistic that Colonel Shishakli has often declared that the interests of the country should not be confined to few individuals. This man who recently launched the Arab Liberation Movement will look at the economic unity with an eye that looks widely at the Arab nation's welfare.

★ ★ ★

POINT FOUR

Commenting on Hollis Peter's address at AUB about Point Four projects, AL AHRAM (Beirut) says the Point Four case as well as statements made in this connection often leaks in public about its achievements put us in a mess.

«Since Point Four was founded in Beirut we have not felt any tangible achievement or any money it has spent on useful things. What we know is that it is seeking to exempt its employees from taxes on goods which they import and to consider them on the same level as diplomatic personnel.

«If we study a statement made by the Minister of Economy, on November 19, in which he admitted that a disagreement took place between the government and Point Four on the question of appointing Point Four experts to supervise governmental committees, we come out with the conclusion that Point Four wants to intervene in the official affairs of the state or the expenses it pays or carrying out certain projects.

«The Prime Minister answered a deputy's question in parliament November 13 and said that the government rejected a Point Four demand to supervise the carrying out of projects in Lebanon. So postponement in carrying out projects should be blamed on Point Four officials who wish to impose their will on the government. When the government refused this intervension, it did this because it felt that such action would touch directly upon the sovereignty of the state. Besides, we have not fought French mandate for 25 years in order to have a new mandate in the shape of Point Four.

«We prefer a million times to be free in our country than to have Point Four and intervention in our affairs. As to Mr. Peter's threat to turn the money over to another country that knows the real value of Point Four, we do not mind this talk because we have never looked for money but for friendship based on mutual respect in our country.

★ ★ ★

OIL COMPANIES

Commenting on responsible persons' interest in reconsidering oil agreements concluded with foreign companies in Lebanon, AL AMAL (Beirut) says this is a question that needs study. The Lebanese treasury is short of money, and that the oil companies royalties are according to official circles, one tenth of what they should pay.

«During the mandate and at the beginning of our independence, oil companies were granted great privileges and rights by people who did not look for public welfare but for their own interests. If these conditions prevailed at that time, they should not continue prevailing at present during a regime for the restoration of robbed rights and the fighting against exploitation.

«We respect foreign money exploited in our country and we are hospitable to foreign companies, but we ask that Lebanon's rights and interests be safeguarded. We prefer that oil companies should begin by amending their agreements and giving rights back to their proper owners. We do not want that accounts be reckoned in a rough manner.

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STRANGE PROPOSAL

Referring to the six-nation proposal of the U.N. calling for the running of direct negotiations between the Arab states and Israel, BEIRUT AL MASSA (Beirut) says this proposal is no doubt an indirect insult made by Israel.

«We were pleased to note Ahmed Shukairi's reply in which he said that the Arabs are always ready to make negotiations with Israel provided these negotiations are based on the respect of the U. N. decisions and charter.

«This newspaper is really surprised these six states that ask for direct talks between the Arabs and Israel and at the same time overlook the U.N. resolutions calling for the partition of Palestine and the coordination of refugees.

«what is the meaning of concluding peace between the Arabs and Israel — the state that does not respect the United Nations neither the resolutions it takes? If there was any sense of justice in the U.N., troops to fight in Korea and leaves Israel ridiculing the U.N. and its Israel ridiculing the U.S. and its decisions, it is really strange to ask the Arabs to put their hands in a hand blemished with the blood of Arab sacrifices upon the order of the U.N.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Commenting on the invitation which the advisor to coeds at AUB extended to the girls to entertain the U.S. sailors during their stay in Beirut, NIDA AL WATAN (Beirut) says this invitation has caused a lot of unnecessary trouble.

«People took different attitudes toward this invitation. Some of them protested strongly against it. Others criticized it on the basis of the country's customs and traditions, but did not see any reason why it should be considered a scandal. A third group criticized only the shape of the invitation but did not attack the principle and the idea.

«We on the other hand expressed our reservation concerning this invitation which we considered a violation of certain traditions which we would have preferred not to be touched. We also hoped that such invitations would not be made another time because we would meet them with dissatisfaction.

«Besides, we disagree with those people who made out of this small incident a scandal and started shouting and screaming, because we are sure that our girls would have declined the invitation. Moreover, this invitation should have been met with a smile that bears the meaning of blame.»

Letter from Damascus Satisfaction At Coming Conference

DAMASCUS, Nov. 29—The Syrian reply to Lebanon stressing the readiness of Syria to strengthen her economic relations with Lebanon was received with great satisfaction by all circles. Minister of Economy Munir Diab declared that the reply expressed Syria's welcome to negotiations and full cooperation with Lebanon.

★ ★ ★

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

Palestinian students at the Syrian University submitted memorandum to high authorities objecting to resettlement schemes and peace with Israel. Students of the Syrian University also protested against the secession of Alexandretta district from Syria.

MILITARY MISSIONS

The Syrian government received from Arab states notes mentioning that they will send official military missions to attend the army parade December 3 in Damascus Head of State Fawzi Selo and Deputy Premier Adib Shishakli will deliver two political speeches on the occasion.

Fawzi Selo will announce on the same day the progress and legislative decrees effected by the new regime since December 3, 1951.

★ ★ ★

COMMUNICATIONS

The director general of PTT will arrive at Shtaura next Tuesday with experts from his department to discuss with the Lebanese side the improvement of communications between the two countries.

★ ★ ★

U.S ADMIRAL

Five jet planes escorted Admiral Cassady, commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, in his visit to Damascus yesterday.

Admiral Cassady and officers accompanying him went to the presidential palace and met Head of State General Fawzi Selo. A reception was held for them in the evening at the U.S. Embassy, attended by Syrian officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

French Tell Bey To Start Talks on France's Terms

Offer to Tunisia Aims to Forestall Arab-Asian Bid to Form Commission

PARIS, November 29—The French government Saturday called on the Bey of Tunis to begin talks with a view to settle the dispute between both countries. At the same time, the French government indicated that it felt the Bey had been stalling.

Government sources claim that the Tunisians don't want to talk with the French in the hope that they can force greater concessions through United Nations pressure. The Arab-Asian bloc has asked the UN to investigation French rule in both Tunis and Morocco..

In a communique to the Bey of Tunis, the French government said it was ready to name delegates for the negotiations. It said the Bey could choose between either direct talks or forming a French-Tunisian commission to handle the negotiations.

The French offered the Tunians several months ago a five-point program for greater self-government. Since then, both the Bay and Nationalist leaders in Tunis have rejected the French offers as unacceptable

The Bey, however, has made no counter-proposals. And French sources claim he is waiting a decision from the U.N. Tunisian nationalists, however, are demanding complete independence

In its communique, the French government said it would refuse to consider either the report by a committee and the Bey's recent letter to the French Government. Both rejected French proposals for settling knotty problem.

The French also reminded the Bey, he informally approved France's five-point program. Since then, the communique said, the Bey has avoided any discussion.

TUNISIAN STAND

Tunisian circles state that the new French proposals are similar to the old ones that were rejected by the Bey. They interpret the new French move as a result of its fear lest the U.N. should approve the Arab-Asian bloc proposal to form a commission to investigate the Tunisian case and the French claims of setting up democratic insititutions and giving Tunisians more self-government.

American Teacher To Lecture Here

Dr. VO Knudsen, dean of graduate studies and acting provost of the University of California at Los Angeles, is in Beirut for two weeks. He is on his way to India where he will give a series of six lectures at the India National Science conference, all of which are on acoustics.

Dr. Knudsen is an acoustics specialist who worked on methods for submarine detection during the war and has been a consultant in many important American structures.

He is going to give two technical lectures, on on "Acoustics and Architecture," to an audience of engineers and physicists.

The first lecture will be given under the co-sponsorship of the Physics Deparment and the Division of Engineering. It will be in West Hall, Society Room at 6:30 p.m. Monday.

The other one is on "The Absorption of Sound in Gases" to be given to the Beirut Physics Circle at their monthly meeing Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. at the British Council Hostel.

Before leaving the US, Dr. Knudsen was asked by the Regents of the University of California, informally, to study the possibility of establishing an insitute for Near Eastern Studies at the University. For that, he has been meeting persons here who can advise him on the subject.

Syrian Editors Say Reds at Work In Refugee Camps

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29—A group of Syrian newspaper editors and publishers said today the unsolved problem of 850,000 Arab refugees from Palestine could become a means by which Communism could get a foothold n the Arab world.

The editors and publishers told a news conference that organized Red propaganda groups already are at work among the temporary settlements of these refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and other Moslem countries.

The editorial group includes Wadih Sidawi, publisher and editor of Al Nasr; Spiro El Issa, editor of Alef-Ba; Wajih Haffar, co-editor Al-Yom; Nassouh Babeel, co-editor of Al-Ayyam and spokesman for the visitors.

Babeel and El Issa said the rise of a strong, new government in Egypt would strengthen the Arab group as a whole and probably help toward speeding up a solution of the Palestine problem.

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

BEIRUT MONEY QUOTATIONS

Dollar (Cable)	358-358.5
Dollar (Cheque)	357-357.5
Sterling (Leb. Acc.)	935-940
Sterling (Leb. Acc.)	964-967
Franc (Banknote)	888-893
Franc (Cable)	883-887
Franc (Leb. Acc.)	930-945
Jordan Dinar (Banknote)	865-870
Jordan Dinar (Cable)	867-872
Swiss Franc	83-84
Lira Italian	545-555
Egypt Pound (Cable)	806-811
Egypt Pound (Banknote)	814-817
Iraqi Dinar (Cable)	935-940
Iraqi Dinar	938-942
Agio	2,3 %
BEIRUT GOLD	
Sovereign	4000-4005
Ingot	351-352
Mex. Peso	174-175
Napoleon	3025-3100

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Keeping up with its new tradition of introducing new French talent to the Beirutis, the Kit-Kat is presenting this week a new French singer: Miss Solange Berry, who has already sung at the Paris Casanova. Miss Berry is a young and glamorous singer, whose charm flows with her songs in a stream of graceful and sentimental freshness, that goes directly to the ears, eyes and hearts of her audience.

PERSONALS

AT THE BRISTOL

Mrs. Arsenia Bishop, book publisher in New York, is in from Istanbul on her way to Cairo.

Miss Dorothy Quinn is in from London on her way to New Delhi.

Miss Olive Sayre is in from London.

Clarence Hubbard is in from Istanbul en route to Baghdad.

James Herons is in from Sydney on his way to London.

Miss Sylvia Chance is in from London on her way to Bahrein.

Hugh Jones is in from Jeddah on his way to London.

Sirag Zahran is in from Jeddah en route to London.

Omar Choceid is here from Jeddah.

Omar Zaki Bey Musli is here from Jeddah.

Fred Schneizer is in from Saudi Arabia en route to New York.

AT THE PALM BEACH

Victor Skiles is in from Tel Aviv on his way to London.

Tabi Kohora is in from Karachi en route to Teheran.

W. J. Zuber is in from Jerusalem en route to Teheran.

Clifford D. Heston is in from Teheran on his way to Paris.

Norman Sinclair is in from Damascus en route to Istanbul.

Frederick Cecil Day is in from Damascus en route to Istanbul.

Sidney Carton is in from Cairo.

Francois Cracco is in from Damascus.

Malcolm Jones is in from Damascus.

Joseph McCaskill is in from Amman on his way to Baghdad.

Russell Hess is in from Amman en route to Nicosia.

L. P. McLean is in from Jerusalem on his way to Amman.

Edward Hobgood is in from Cairo en route to Dhahran.

Hanna Naddy is in from Jerusalem on his way to Amman.

Costance Lou Ogilvie is in from Cairo on her way to Dhahran.

Toufic Karaoglan of Socony Vacuum and Mrs. Karaoglan gave a dinner party at the Kit Kat in honor of Vice Admiral and Mrs. John Cassady Friday night.

PORT

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 29

MAKPJELL (Norwegian) from Algiers, 950 tons.

SEEFAHRER (German) from Genoa, 92 tons.

NORDVAHL (Danish) from Port Said, 225 tons.

GANATHERM (Norwegian) from Genoa, 227 tons.

SAILINGS, NOVEMBER 29

SONJA (Swedish) for Costa Rica, 150 tons.

SEEFAHRER (German) for Lattaquich, 50 tons.

CHAMPOLION (French) for Alexandria, 155 tons.

STE. HELENE (French) for Port Said.

LACONIA (Greek) for Port Said, 170 tons.

MAKPJELL (Norwegian).

NORDVAHL (Danish) for Port Said.

EXPECTED TODAY

IONA (Greek) from Port Said, 350 tons.

EL KARIM (British) from Port Said, 135 tons.

ENRICO (Italian) from Lattaquich, 60 tons.

EXCALIBUR (U.S.) from Lattaquich.

PORT SAID (Egyptian) from Cyprus.

AGNIS (German) from Alexandria, 2,917 tons.

EXPECTED MONDAY

TRITAN MARIS (Italian) from Lattaquich.

STALECK, from Lattaquich.

OBERON (Italian), 50 tons.

PRINCE DE LIEGE (Belgian) from Port Said, 817 tons.

LUCIAN (Norwegian) from Iskenderun.

BICE (Italian) from Malta, 1,000 tons.

Tom Ball's Sunday Sports Roundup

Southern California vs. Wisconsin in Rose Bowl

FOOTBALL

Southern California's 14 to 12 victory over UCLA was the biggest game played last week. The win gave USC the Pacific Coast conference, and the much coveted Rose Bowl bid. A crowd of 96,869 jammed the Los Angeles Coliseum to see the battle of the two West Coast Giants.

The UCLA Bruins racked up points by every possible means a touchdown, extra point, safety and a field goal. Jim Sears, USC halfback, scored the Trojans first T. D. in the second period on a 60 yard run, then tracking 12-7 in the third period, scored their winning points on a short *pass* from Sears to Al Carmichael.

Wisconsin will be Southern California's opponent in the Rose Bowl on New Year's day. The choice of Wisconsin over their big 10 co-champion, Purdue, came after by an unprecedented poll of big 10 athletic directors. The voting was done on the basis of «what team best would represent the big 10 in the Rose Bowl.»

In the six games played since the big-Pacific coast conference began the series in 1947, Michigan and Illinois have won twice and Ohio State and Northwestern once each.

* * *

Syracuse accepted a bid to meet Alabama in the Orange Bowl after the offer had been turned down by Navy. This marks the first time that Syracuse has ever received a post-season Bowl assignment.

Maryland, after starting at the top of the ratings in September seems to have fallen completely to pieces. After being beaten two weeks ago by Mississippi, the Terapins went under last Saturday to Alabama 27-7. Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University blamed the Terapins collapse in their last two games on the coaching staff.

* * *

Yale walked over Harvard 41-14 last week in the traditional meeting of the arch rivals.

Yale Quarterback Ed Molly set a new Ivy League record by connecting with nine of his 13 passes.. And Ed Woodson set another record by catching three passes for touchdown bringing his career total to seventeen.

In tieing for big 10 honors Purdue had to come from behind on a 24-yard touchdown run by halfback Rex Brock to stubborn Indiana.

Sparked by Quarterback Johnny Borton, Ohio State went to a crushing 27-3 victory over Michigan.

Michigan State rolled up 454 yards on the ground and 147 through the air to beat a feeble Marquette 62-3. This game clinched the Spartans' national title, and brought their winning streak to 24 games.

* * *

In other major games:

East: Columbia downed Brown, 14-0; Princeton smothered Dartmouth, 33-0; Gettysburg upended previously unbeaten and untied Franklin-Marshall, 20-6, and Rutgers came from behind to beat NYU, 27-14.

South: Tennessee and Kentucky battled to a 14-14; Duke smashed North Carolina, 34-0; Georgia Tech devoured Florida State, 30-0, for its tenth straight victory of the season; Tulane beat Louisiana College, 46-14, and Virginia beat Washington and Lee, 21-14.

Midwest: Notre Dame downed Iowa, 27-0; Missouri shaded Kansas, 20-19; Iowa State shut out Kansas State, 27-0, and Oklahoma won its seventh straight Big Seven title, beating Nebraska, 34-13.

Southwest: Rice edged T. C. U., 12-6, and New Mexico beat Montana, 12-6.

This column is intended as a weekly roundup of major US sports events, and is not an attempt at either a detailed or last minute report.

Nearing completion is the new vast sports stadium which will be opened next spring in Rome. It will seat 55.000 with standing space for 25.000 and it is said that on special occasions the stadium will hold 100.000. It will heave 21 big entrance and exist doors; 39 restaurant bars; 109 public telephone booths; a special cabin for radio correspondents overlooking the stadium, and, on a lower plane, another correspondents box holding 576 pressmen, each with his own stool and table

SPORTS

Snow Snags Sports in Britain

LONDON, November 29—Snow, forest and fog put a crimp in the British Saturday afternoon sports schedule.

Three race meetings were abandoned and many rugby games postponed or cancelled.

The English league soccer program, however, came through much better than was expected although playing conditions were very difficult. Only two of the 16 scheduled games could not be started, and one was abandoned after 21 minutes play. Four of 16 Scottish league matches were postponed, and one was abandoned during the half.

ENGLISH LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, November 29—Here are the results of Saturday's English and Scottish League soccer games (home teams first.)

English League—Division One: Burnley 0, Wolverhampton 0. Cardiff city versus Bolton Wanderers (postponed). Liverpool 2, Manchester city 1, Derby country 0.

Middlesbourgh 4, Chelsea 0. Newcastle United 1, Portsmouth 0.

Preston North 2, Charlton Athletic 1.

Stoke City 1, Arsenal 1.

Tottenham Hotspur 2, Sunderland 2.

West Bromwich Albion 3, Manchester United 1.

Sedgman, Seixas and Connolly Have Easy Wins

SYDNEY, November 29—Australian Davis Cup stars Frank Sedgman and Mervyn Rose had an easy first round wins in the Victorian singles championships at Kooyong, Melbourne Saturday. Geoff Brown and Don Candy also easily entered the second round.

In the first round men's doubles, Americans Vic Seixas and Ham Richardson beat their Victorian opponents in straights sets.

In the first round women's doubles, Americans Maureen Connolly and Julie Sampson defeated their Victorian opponents 6-1, 6-3.

Americans Ham Richardson Vic Seixas, Julie Sampson and Maureen Connolly also won their first round singles matches Saturday.

Australians Frank Sedgman, Ian Ayre, Mervyn Rose, Res Hartwing and Ken McGregor won their second round singles matches Saturday afternoon and entered the third round.

Churchill Defies Snow; Tip on His Horse Goes Sour

LONDON, November 28—Prime Minister Winston Churchill went to the Kempton Park Race Track in a snowstorm—and thereby provided a tip that went sour.

The horse players figured the Prime Minister—who will be 78 on Sunday—would have stayed home in such weather unless he had reason to believe his young pupper Nonstop was going to win.

The crowd bet the three year old first-time starter down to joint favorite at two to one in the juvenile hurdle, last race on the program.

Nonstop was a fast finishing second.

Rank Loses in Films, but Cleans up on Ice Cream

LONDON, November 29 — British movie mogul J. Arthur Rank testified in court that his Film Empire lost money at the box office over the last 12 months, but cleaned up 1,151,000 pounds 3,222,800 dollars selling ice cream to movie goers.

The leading film producer-distributor let a magistrates court in on this trade secret when he appeared to explain why one of his company's London movie palaces, the Gaumont, allegedly failed to exhibit enough British-made second features.

The law requires that at least 25 per cent of the second features shown in British cinemas must be home produced.

The problem, Rank explained, is that although British first features are generally of good quality, the standard of production for second features is not high.

Now the Gaumont, which regularly shows a double bill, has been losing money for years. Rank complained in disgust. Turning to prosecutor Neville Faulks, Rank suggested:

"If you want to buy the Gaumont, Sunday... You can have it." Faulks declined the offer, and Rank's lawyer then brightly proposed that magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne come around and see a few movies, including British second features, at the Gaumont.

I don't know how far my individual opinion can count as evidence." Sir Laurence replied modestly, and he adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday.

The dinner party given by Lieut-Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Turner at the Grillon the Wednesday evening in honor of Vice Admiral and Mrs. John H. Cassady

TONIGHT

AMIR: «The Great Waltz» (Louise Rainer).

CAPITOL: «Too Young Too Kiss» (June Allison, Van Johson).

DIANA: From whence Hast Thou This?» (Mohammed Fawzi) in Arabic.

DUNIA: «Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves (Maria Montez).

EMPIRE: «The Day the Earth Stood Still» (Michael Rennie).

GAUMONT-PALACE : «Voyageuse Inattendue» (George Mar-Akef) in Arabic.

HOLLYWOOD: «Maalesh Ya Zaher (Shadia) in Arabic.

METROPOLE: « A Father's Fault» (Mohsen Sarhan) in Arabic

ODEON: « Furijar » (Naima Akef in Arabic.

OPERA: The Cimarron Kid» (Audie Mufphie).

RIVOLI: «Anna» (Silvana Mangano) in Italian.

ROXY: «Quo Vadis».

SHEHERAZADE: « The Brigand» (Anthony Dexter).

Classified Advertisements

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Church Notices

COMMUNITY CHURCH OF BEIRUT

Rue Maurice Barres
Rev. Howard McClintock, Pastor
11 A.M.—Divine Service.

* * *

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Avenue des Français
Rev. Harold Adkins, Rector
8 A.M. and Noon—Holy Communion.
(No services second Sunday of the month.)

* * *

ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS

St. Charles Hospital Chapel
Rue Georges Picot
Rev. Denis Nooney, O.F.M., Priest in Charge
9 A.M.—Sunday Mass (Sermon in English), followed by Catechism.

* * *

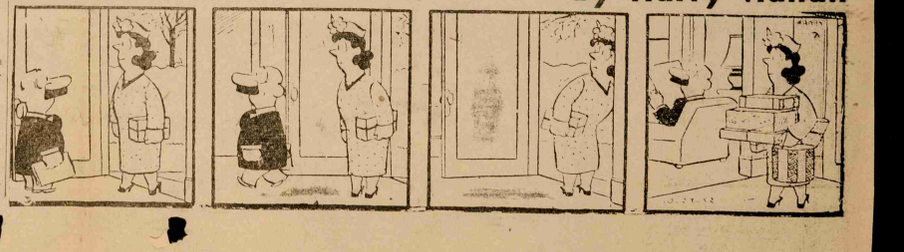
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS)

Sunday meeting, Broummana High School, 9:30 A.M.
Midweek Meeting, home of Michel Corlas, opposite Italian Girls School, alternate Tuesdays commencing December 2.

BLONDIE — — — By Chic Young

WHERE IS MY BATHROBE? I WANT TO TAKE A BATH
I SENT IT TO THE CLEANERS, DEAR
DAGWOOD, YOUR BOSS WANTS YOU ON THE PHONE!
I CAN'T COME DOWN—I HAVE NO BATHROBE!
HE SAYS IT'S VERY IMPORTANT AND YOU MUST COME DOWN
MY NEW BATHROOM CURTAINS!

LOUIE — — — By Harry Hanan



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(AC 265)

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J.C.B. Richmond, Esq.,
Middle East Secretariat,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

with the compliments of

United Kingdom Delegation
Advisory Commission UNRWA
BEIRUT

(Ref. our AC 265 of 28th November, 1952)

c/o British Embassy,
BEIRUT.

2nd December, 1952.

EXTRACT FROM "THE DAILY STAR" OF 2/12/52

Locke Sees Reds Playing Cozy Game in Middle East

By LARRY NEWMAN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, December, 1— The Communists—Moscow-sponsored, Moscow-paid and Moscow-directed—are playing a very cozy game in the vital Near and Middle East, crossroads of the world. They concentrate on the John Smith of the Arab states—call him «Afif»—a small tentant farmer, living under conditions of hardship in a region where fantastic inequalities in the distribution of wealth have long festered in the spirit of men. Ambassador Edwin A. Locke Jr. Special Representative of the US Secretary of State to the Near East, recently took me to visit a friend of his. He could well be the John Smith or «Afif» of Lebanon, or Syria, or Jordan, or Iraq, or Yemen, or Egypt, or Saudi Arabia.

Today, Afif is especially bitter, his crops are meager, his land rent high. His house lacks all conveniences, including electric light. His son has left home to go to Beirut, Damascus, Tripoli—perhaps has even migrated overseas, as 15,000 Lebanese for instance, did in 1951.

Reading little, Afif is easily aroused by the spoken word. When men tell him that the Western nations want only to rule and exploit him, he inclines to remember the past, and to believe them.

Muttering against Europeans who long treated him as an inferior have been on his tongue since childhood. Now mounting insecurity gives rise in his heart to violent resentments.

Ambassador Locke put it very tersely, with Afif listening:

«In this frame of mind,» said Ambassador Locke, «Afif is easy prey, not only for Communists, but for others preaching a militant ultra-nationalism.

«One thing, and one thing only I believe, can raise Afif's spirit and strengthen his judgement in

AMBASSADOR LOCKE

time to prevent great trouble. That it concrete evidence that America has at last understood his needs: tangible proof that the oft-repeated promises of the United States to the Arab World were at last going into action.»

Locke said that is why he urges immediate action on a broad development program which in years to come would be the greatest blessing ever to fall to Afif—and an untold blessing to the United States and the free world.

«Unless we act and act soon,» the Ambassador said, Our last chance to keep Afif and millions of his fellow-Arabs as friends —as they have been for many years —is doomed. Time is running out.»

NO FASCINATION

Where will Afif turn? His choice lies between the Communists or other extremists who promise him better things for the future.

Communism, as such, holds no special fascination for the Arab people. They are too individualistic for that. But the Communists have been very cagey in their operations in the Arab states.

The 1,000,000 homeless refugees get top attention. Here the Communists have concentrated on the youth, the youth whose lives have been disrupted, their education halted, their hopes drowned. The Communists here choose their leaders carefully.

When the Commies find them, the refugee youth is placed on the party payroll of 15, 20, even 30 dollars, per month, a dazzling sum in the barren world of the refugee. Inside the camp or cave the paid worker sows his seeds among the young. But even the old oftimes fall in line.

In one camp Ambassador Locke visited recently near the ancient Roman city of Baalbek, pictures of Stalin adorned many of the dismal rooms of the overcrowded army barracks in which 3,000 were housed where less than 500 soldiers once lived.

Signs on the walls screamed: «Long Live Our Father, Stalin.»

Along with the Ambassador, I visited another camp recently in the Jordan valley. The camp leadder, at Locke's request brought about two dozen of the most important people into a tiny room to discuss frankly their needs, their problems, their ultimate hopes.

They shook the Ambassador's hand and touched their hearts. Then they spoke.

An intelligent, blue-eyed refugee arose first. His Arabic was pure.

«I thank God,» he said, «that the United States and Great Britain have scattered us widely throughout this area. When World War III comes we can show you what will happen to your interests in the Arab states.»

NEVER AGAIN

Then he coldly informed us that although he spoke English perfectly—had learned it at a British school—he would never speak the language again until the Americans had done something for the refugees and for the entire Arab world.

Another man, cultured and erect, said frankly, looking squarely into Ambassador Locke's eyes:

«We want the friendship of the Western World. If you help us, when, World War III starts, we will help you. If you do not help us, we will fight you.»

Outside the refugee camps the Communists have worked just as silently and in many cases just as effectively. In the non-oil states they preach against the wealth and over-abundance of the oil states. In the oil states, they whisper that the money is not being fairly shared.

The Communists also worked feverishly and with marked success in fanning the embers of old nationalist fires, especially of the minorities.

Our friend Afif, then, gets his propaganda coming and going. It emphasizes nationalism on one hand, Communism on the other: his poverty and his hatred are exploited and he is told and retold that the foreigner has come again to steal from him the little which he has left.

PLAGUE

Those, Ambassador Locke advised, are the problems the United States faces in the Arab states—hatreds, suspicions, poverty, lack of educational facilities, no jobs for the youth, and above all, no prospects through great development works—through tangible, positive action—of alleviating and eliminating these problems in the reasonably near future.

«One thing, and one thing alone,» Ambassador Locke told me, «can raise Afif's spirit and strengthen his judgement in time to prevent great trouble.

«Concrete evidence that steps are in train to improve his lot—that America has at least understood his need—would give new zest and new hopes. No other move within the power of his government or ours could so quickly change his outlook as the beginning of work on great projects, with all that this would mean to the future of the Arab people.»

One day as Ambassador Locke and a group of Americans were looking over the fantastically fertile valley beyond the Cedars of Lebanon, he said:

«It is within our power to have the Arab states as friends—or enemies. The choice is still within our crasp. With a real and immediate effort on our part, they will be our friends. If we continue as now, however, we will sacrifice the freedom of a group of people who have long looked upon America as an ideal and the American as a friend.»

As an afterthought, he said:

«I don't have to add who will take their freedom from them.»

This is the last of three articles by Mr. Newman reporting the views of Ambassador Locke on the Middle East.

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/71

FROM

F.O. Minute
(Mr Richmond)

No.

Dated 1-12-52

Received in Registry— 4-12-52

Suggested visit of M.P's to UNRWA.

Reactions of H.M. Representatives in the Middle East to the proposal

182

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Dfl) Mr Heath, M.P.
for Mr Nutting.
5 Dec.

Dfl) Sir W. Knight
from Mr. Richmond. 15 Dec

copy) Amman, Beirut,
Damascus, Cairo. 15 Dec

(Action completed)

W 26/3

(Index)

10/2/53

MINUTES

CW 10/12
BF 1/2/53

JWBR 12/12

CW 29/1
BF 28/2

42863

E E7824/71

Suggested Visit of Members of Parliament
to United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

The posts concerned have now commented on Mr. Edward Heath's suggestion of a visit of two or three Members of Parliament to the Middle East to look at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

Flags A, B, & C

Flag D.

2. Amman and Beirut are opposed to such a visit, while Damascus has no objection provided the M.P.s were hand picked, unbiassed and have no connexion with Emile Boustani. Sir Henry Knight considers that such a visit might be of value later on but is against it taking place until after the present session of the General Assembly.

3. I conclude that our course should be to wait until February next, ~~and~~ If by then some visible progress has been made with the implementation of the 30 million dollar agreement between the Agency and Syria, a visit of Members of Parliament to Syria only, to look at what had been achieved, might be considered.

4. I attach a further draft to Mr. Heath.

J.W.B. Richmond

E. Dept. 2/12.
Sir J. Bowker

1st December, 1952.

It is pretty clear that a ~~meeting~~ visit would not be a good thing at present.

R. J. Bowker
2/xii

Mr. Nutting

I agree. We otw. let Mr. Heath know.

Ron
Dec. 2.

Registry
No.

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Draft. letter

December, 1952.

E.R.G.Heath Esq.,
M.B.E., M.P.

In my letter of the 5th November I promised to write to you again about your suggestion of a visit to the Middle East by two or three Members of Parliament to look at the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

The consensus of opinion of our representatives in the countries mainly concerned with the refugees is against such a visit at the present time. They fear that the local effect would be to arouse hopes among the refugees, and perhaps the local Governments also, that H.M.G. was about to take some new and significant initiative on the refugee question. Such hopes could only lead to disappointment. Our representative on the Advisory Commission to the Agency, however, thinks that such a visit might be of value later on, provided that the Arab countries concerned agreed to it and provided that the numbers of the mission were kept to a minimum. We shall therefore keep your suggestion in mind in case changing conditions enable us to take advantage of it.

(from Mr. Nutting)

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

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51—4378

OUTFILE

FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W.1.

(NE 1824/71)

5th December, 1952.

In my letter of the 5th November I promised to write to you again about your suggestion of a visit to the Middle East by two or three Members of Parliament to look at the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

The consensus of opinion of our representatives in the countries mainly concerned with the refugees is against such a visit at the present time. They fear that the local effect would be to arouse hopes among the refugees, and perhaps the local Governments also, that Her Majesty's Government was about to take some new and significant initiative on the refugee question. Such hopes could only lead to disappointment. Our representative on the Advisory Commission to the Agency however, thinks that such a visit might be of value later on, provided that the Arab countries concerned agreed to it and provided that the numbers of the mission were kept to a minimum. We shall therefore keep your suggestion in mind in case changing conditions enable us to take advantage of it.

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary)

E.R.G. Heath, Esq., M.B.E., M.P.,
House of Commons.

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(14487) 2/52 D.L.

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No. EE 1824/71

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Draft.

to
Sir H. Knight,
Beirut

from
Mr Richmond.

Cyg to
~~Ankara~~
Amman
Beirut
Damascus
Cairo.

C Walters
12/12

RECEIVED IN
DIVISION
13 DEC 1952
11 a.m.
18/12

Bag 12/12 + 4C 15th December 13/11.45

Your letter AC 282 of Nov. 14th to Bunker about the suggestion that two or three MPs should visit UNRWA.

After carefully considering your comments, as well as those of Furlonge, Montague-Pollock & Clapham-Andrews, we have come to the conclusion that the proposed visit would be undesirable at the present time. I have informed Mr Heath accordingly. Since, however, Montague-Pollock considers that such a visit might be of value in the case of Syria, we would propose to look at the matter again in 2 or 3 months' time in the light of the progress made with the $30 million resettlement programme. If there are by then some visible results to show, a visit of MPs to Syria only might be considered.

I am sending copies of this letter to Furlonge,

OVER

Samuel, Chapman Andrews & Stephenson.

12/12

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

OUTFILE

(EE 1824/71)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

15th December, 1952.

Your letter AC 282 of the 19th November to Bowker about the suggestion that two or three Members of Parliament should visit the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. After carefully considering your comments, as well as those of Furlonge, Montague-Pollock and Chapman-Andrews, we have come to the conclusion that the proposed visit would be inadvisable at the present time, and have informed Mr. Heath accordingly. Since, however, Montague-Pollock considers that such a visit might be of value in the case of Syria, we would propose to look at the matter again in two or three months' time in the light of the progress made in carrying out the £30 million resettlement programme. If there are by then some visible results to show, a visit of Members of Parliament to Syria only might be considered.

3. I am sending copies of this letter to Furlonge, Samuel, Chapman-Andrews and Stephenson.

(J.C.B. Richmond)

Sir Henry Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Beirut.

1952

E

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

EE 1824/42

FROM

Henry Brooke M.P.
to Mr. Mutting

No.

Dated 2. 12. 52

Received in Registry— 8. 12. 52

Arab Refugees

Has been asked by a constituent what assistance has been given to Arab Refugees by Government of Israel or any voluntary Jewish subscribers in any country.

REFERENCES

MINUTES

CW 10/12

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Dft) Henry Brooke M.P. from Mr. Mutting 8 Dec.

(Action completed) 11/12

(Index) 10/2/53

38679

Acked. 3/12

1. Mr. Killick
2. ~~U.N. (E+S.) Dept.~~ Eastern Dept.

45, Redington Road,

N. W. 3.

2nd December 1952

E 1824/72

Dear Anthony,

I have been asked by a constituent whether the Government of Israel, or voluntary Jewish subscribers in any country, have done anything whatever to assist the Arab refugees, either through the United Nations Relief and Work Agency or otherwise. This constituent questions whether the British Government or private individuals in Britain ought to be pressed to contribute, if in fact the Jewish people who created this terrible problem have done nothing at all to help, and show no signs of recognising their responsibility.

I am sorry to trouble you over this, but as you probably realize, Hampstead is a constituency where anti-Semitic feeling is constantly likely to arise, and I like to nip it in the bud if I can.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Brooke

Anthony Nutting, Esq., M.P.,
Foreign Office,
S. W. 1.

(Miss Waterlow.)
Registry
No. KE 1824/22

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

December, 1952.

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Draft.

Henry Brooke,
Esq., M.P.,
45, Redington Rd,
N.W. 3.

FROM :
Mr Nutting.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd December about Israeli assistance to the Arab refugees. ~~Your constituent~~ has certainly raised a ~~difficult and delicate question.~~

To answer your constituent's second point first : the Israeli Government and people are, I believe, aware of their responsibility towards the Arab refugees ; they are certainly aware that the conscience of the Western world is disturbed on this matter. But they are on the horns of an apparently insoluble dilemma. To accept the demand of the refugees, and of the Arab Governments, for their repatriation would imperil the very existence of the State of Israel. There is just no room for them there now. ~~On the other hand~~, the only other honourable way of liquidating the problem - by the payment of just compensation - is equally ~~not feasible~~ impracticable for them. The Israeli economy is precariously poised between solvency and bankruptcy, and payment to the refugees of anything approaching the £120 millions, which was the Palestine Conciliation Commission's preliminary estimate of the amount of compensation due (a figure which, according to the Commission, is likely to prove ~~a good deal~~ too low on the basis of the detailed assessments which they are now making) would precipitate the country into ~~total~~ bankruptcy.

In these circumstances the Israeli Government have done as much to help the refugees as could, perhaps, have been expected of them. They have made a modest contribution to the United Nations

/Relief and Works .....

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8 DEC 1952
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Relief and Works Agency and its predecessor, the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, amounting, according to the reports of these Agencies, to $219,561. since 1949. They have recently agreed to unblock the bank balances held in Israel by the refugees, which are estimated to amount to about £5.m., and arrangements are now in hand to release £1.m. of these balances, which will cover most of the smaller accounts, as quickly as possible. They have also agreed in principle to pay compensation, although they have indicated that they will not be able to afford more than a token sum. We have no definite information, I am afraid, about voluntary Jewish subscribers, though I believe that Victor Gollancz formed a small group about three years ago to collect private contributions in cash and kind.

In the light of these remarks, your constituent will, I hope, appreciate the reasons, both humanitarian and political, why ~~Her Majesty's Government~~ we consider it important that this country should make the maximum contributions, within the limits of our straightened resources, to the solution of this tragic problem.

M.J.
6/12

~~(A. Nutting.)~~

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

They have accepted full responsibility for the relief of some 23,000 refugees in Israel, and have also operated a scheme for the reunion of Arab families separated by the 1948 exodus.

& reintegration

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

OUTFILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(EE 1824/72)

8th December, 1952.

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd December about Israeli assistance to the Arab refugees.

To answer your constituent's second point first: the Israeli Government and people are, I believe, aware of their responsibility towards the Arab refugees; they are certainly aware that the conscience of the Western world is disturbed on this matter. But they are on the horns of an apparently insoluble dilemma. To accept the demand of the refugees, and of the Arab Governments, for their repatriation would imperil the very existence of the State of Israel. There is just no room for them there now. The only other honourable way of liquidating the problem - by the payment of just compensation - is however equally impracticable for them. The Israeli economy is precariously poised between solvency and bankruptcy, and payment to the refugees of anything approaching the £120. million, which was the Palestine Conciliation Commission's preliminary estimate of the amount of compensation due (a figure which, according to the Commission, is likely to prove too low on the basis of the detailed assessments which they are now making) would precipitate the country into bankruptcy.

In these circumstances the Israeli Government have done as much to help the refugees as could, perhaps, have been expected of them. They have made a modest contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and its predecessor, the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, amounting, according to the reports of these Agencies, to £219,561. since 1949. They have accepted full responsibility for the relief and reintegration of some 23,000 refugees in Israel and have also operated a scheme for the renunion of Arab families separated by the 1948 exodus. They have recently agreed to unblock the

/bank

H. Brooke, Esq., M.P.,
45, Redington Road,
N.W.3.

bank balances held in Israel by the refugees, which are estimated to amount to about £5.million, and arrangements are now in hand to release £1.million of these balances, which will cover most of the smaller accounts, as quickly as possible. They have also agreed in principle to pay compensation, although they have indicated that they will not be able to afford more than a token sum. We have no definite information, I am afraid, about voluntary Jewish subscribers, though I believe that Victor Gollancz formed a small group about three years ago to collect private contributions in cash and kind.

In the light of these remarks your constituent will, I hope, appreciate the reasons, both humanitarian and political, why we consider it important that this country should make the maximum contribution, within the limits of our straitened resources, to the solution of this tragic problem.

(Sgd) ANTHONY NUTTING

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary)

1952

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E 1824/43.

FROM

Canadian Arab. News Service Report

No.

Dated 2.12.52

Received in Registry— 16.12.52.

Canadian Arab Friendship League at a meeting held in Montreal on 2 December passed a Resolution which was sent to U.N. reminding them of the grave situation of Arab refugees.

References

MINUTES

ew 23/12

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed) [illegible] 24/12

(Index) [illegible] 10/7/53

42863

NEWS RELEASE
From *The Canadian Arab News Service*

The following is a copy of a resolution of the Canadian Arab Friendship League passed at the monthly meeting held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, December 2nd 1952, and sent to the United Nation's seventh Assembly, meeting in New York to remind them of the grave situation of the Arab refugees.

① Res^n ack. 9/12

② Eastern Dept.

E 1824/43

The Chairman,
United Nations Assembly,
New York. U.S.A.

December 2, 1952

9/12.

Gentlemen,

Today's headline news of semitic purges in Europe, of revolt and volte face in the forces of world Jewry together with the rebirth of anti-semitism, should serve as a determining factor in the enforcement of the United Nation's decision of December 11th, 1948, to justly rehabilitate the Palestine Arab refugees.

These refugees who number close to one million, are today looking to the honesty and decency of the United Nations to enforce this decision, which although not considered to be a final solution to the entire jurisprudence of the Palestine question will serve as a measure of relief from their present destitute conditions: a status summed up by a Canadian overseas correspondent speaking from Trans-Jordan to the Canadian sub-continent in the following pleading message: Those in the western world responsible for the present pitiful conditions of the Arab refugees ought to hang their heads in shame before the altar of humanitarianism.

The Zionists, who constantly complain and exclaim against persecution and anti-semitism in Europe and of fear of a new era of anxiety and repression of Jews, are themselves the very people responsible for the butchery of Women and Children, the helpless young and old at Dier Yasin, and for the savage crimes committed elsewhere in Palestine against an innocent, peaceful, defenceless people of a centuries old friendly Nation.

The audacious oration delivered to the U.N. Assembly by the Representative of the so-called State of Israel inferred that because panic stricken persons and people leave their homes under stress of fear for approaching cold-blooded murderers, they forfeit their rights to return and lose all legal claims. Such an "exaction" is unparalleled in history, and it calls for your attention and forthright consideration.

PUBLISHERS OF *The Canadian Arab*
A LINK OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CANADA AND THE ARAB WORLD

NEWS RELEASE
From The Canadian Arab News Service

Throughout the ages, waves of invasions have occurred against many Races, but never have any people been so unmercifully subjugated, as have the Palestine Arabs at the hands of Jewish aggressors.

Gentlemen of the U.N. Assembly, by your callous negligence of the Palestine question you have mitigated your own birthright: By abusing your power as a world authority you are depriving the United Nations of the very weapon entrusted to them to combat persecution, and racial conspiracy and discrimination throughout the world.

In the estimation of the Canadian Arab Friendship League, you impaired your authority when you marshalled your votes, under pressure, in favour of the partitioning of Palestine.

No doubt the United Nations realized later, the inconsistency of its plans , and the extent to which their discriminating action has jeopardized its world prestige and influences throughout Asiatic countries. In order to regain the confidence of the human Race, and assist the humanitarian needs of world Zionists, who, if the reports are correct, are at this time fraught with fear of the dangerously rising shadows of Europe's past, the United Nations requires to exercise the wisest judgement in its decisions concerning Palestine.

The Canadian Arab Friendship League

(Signed) M. S. Massoud
President.

MSM-MM

RECEIVED IN C.O.
16 DEC 1952
14.12.52

1952

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT

PALESTINE

E E1824/74

FROM

Sir H. Knight
Beirut

No. A.C. 16/1

Dated 24.12.52

Received in Registry— 29.12.52

Clothes for Arab Refugees.

Discusses Red Cross refusal to broadcast appeal and enquiries whether they could be persuaded to change this decision

182

References

-/65

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Dfl.) Miss E. Bark, International Relations & Relief Adviser, from Miss Waterlow. 1 Jan

Dfl.) Sir H. Knight, Beirut from Miss Waterlow. 19 Jan

(Action completed) SKD 21/1

(Index) 3/3/53

MINUTES

ew 1/1/53

BF 15/1

ew 16/1

A Miss E. Bark, B. Red Cross to Miss Waterlow. (EB/P/T) of 14 Jan 1958

Now see letter to Sir H. Knight.

ew 21/1

42863

Enclo

United Kingdom Delegation
Advisory Commission UNRWA
BEIRUT

c/o British Embassy,
BEIRUT.

(AC 16/1)

UNCLASSIFIED

24th December, 1952.

EE 1824/44

Dear Miss Waterlow,

With reference to your letter (EE 1824/65) of the 21st November, 1952, I have been very sorry to hear that the Red Cross will not broadcast another appeal for clothes for the Arab Refugees.

2. I informed Blandford of this and in reply he writes ~~says~~: "I cannot help thinking that this is an unfortunate decision: it is as important to-day as ever that the world should remember that the Arab Refugees represent one of the great humanitarian problems, the solution of which requires the goodwill of people in all parts of the world and particularly in the United Kingdom which has had a special interest in the Near East for many generations.", and asks whether it would be possible to get the Red Cross to change their decision.

3. If you could do anything to persuade them to issue another appeal for clothes, I should be most grateful. As you know, our relief budget is strained to the utmost and if we have to clothe the refugees as well as feed, doctor and educate them, it is going to be extremely difficult.

4. It is a comfort to know, however, that when you wrote, parcels were still coming in fairly steadily.

Yours sincerely,

(H.F. Knight)

Miss C.M. Waterlow, M.B.E.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

RECEIVED IN C.B.
29 DEC 1952
29 Dec 52

DRAFT

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(EE 1824/74)

1st January, 1953.

You wrote to me on the 17th November about the suggestion that a further broadcast appeal should be made for clothing for the Arab Refugees, and I passed on the gist of your letter to Sir Henry Knight, our Representative on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

Sir Henry has now written to say that he is very sorry to hear that yourdo not feel able to consider another appeal. He has mentioned the matter to the Director, Mr. Blandford, who has written to him as follows in reply:- "I cannot help thinking that this is an unfortunate decision: it is as important today as ever that the world should remember that the Arab Refugees represent one of the great humanitarian problems, the solution of which requires the goodwill of those in all parts of the world and particularly in the United Kingdom which has had a special interest in the Near East for many generations".

Both Sir Henry and Mr. Blandford accordingly ask whether there is any possibility that you would be prepared to reconsider your decision. We in the

/Foreign Office....

Miss Evelyn Bark,
International Relations and Relief Adviser,
The British Red Cross Society,
14 & 15, Grosvenor Crescent,
S.W.1.

Foreign Office would also like warmly to support this request, since, as you know, the plight of the Arab Refugees is a matter of very great concern to from both a humanitarian and political point of view.

(C.M. Waterlow)

EF 1824/74.

Middle East Secretariat,

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

~~16th~~ 19 January, 1953.

Draft.

Dear Sir Henry,

On receiving your letter AC.16/1 of the 24th December, I took up with the Red Cross again the question of another broadcast appeal for clothes for the refugees. As a result, their hearts have softened and they have now agreed in principle to an appeal. They would wish, however, that the appeal should be made this time by themselves rather than by someone nominated by U.N.R.W.A. and the Foreign Office, as was the case with Sir Ronald Storrs. It might be done by Lady Limerick, the Vice-Chairman of the Society, or possibly by Miss Bark herself.

2. As regards the time of the appeal, they suggest that it should be made either in March, as soon as Miss Bark gets back from her Middle East visit, ~~April~~ or in the Autumn. It would not be convenient for them to do it ~~before~~ in ~~April~~, and they do not think it desirable that it should be made at any time near the Coronation. They would prefer to postpone it till the Autumn, particularly since the steady flow of donations continues.

3. I told Miss Bark that my own personal reaction was that next Autumn would be the best time when we should be able to melt hearts by describing the Arab refugees entering into their sixth Winter of exile. On the other hand, an appeal in ~~April~~ March might tap sources of discarded Winter clothes and would also give plenty of time for shipments to be made before the Winter.

4. You may care to discuss these points with Miss Bark when she visits you at the end of next month.

Yours sincerely,

Charlotte Waterlow.

Sir Henry Knight,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,

United Nations Relief and
Works Agency,

c/o British Embassy,

Beirut.

(C. Waterlow.)

CW 16/1

Telephone:
Sloane 5491.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

14 & 15, GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams:
Redcros, Knights, London.

Cables:
Britredcross. London.

President:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Chairman of the Council:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.

Executive Committee:
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WOOLTON, P.C., C.H., D.L.
Vice-Chairman: THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, D.B.E.
Deputy Chairman: THE VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH, C.B.E.
Secretary General: F. H. D. PRITCHARD ESQ.

EQ 1824/Y4(A)

EB/PT

14th January, 1953.

Miss C.M. Waterlow,
Middle East Secretariat,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Miss Waterlow,

I refer to our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon and your letter of the 1st January. I am sorry for the delay in replying, but as I explained, we had to consider very carefully whether we could undertake another appeal for Middle East refugees.

I understand that you are writing to Sir Henry Knight about the possibility of a broadcast appeal being made, this time by the British Red Cross, and that you are informing him that I will be in Beirut about the end of February to discuss this matter.

As suggested, I have also written to Sir Henry Knight and enclose a copy for your information.

As I told you, we did not want to take on this operation too near the Coronation date, but also wanted time to make the necessary arrangements. I think your reaction over the telephone was that there was much to be said for a broadcast in the early autumn, when one could better stress the needs for the coming winter.

Yours sincerely,

Evelyn Bark

Evelyn Bark
International Relations and Relief Adviser.

Copy for MISS WATERLOW.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

14, Grosvenor Crescent,

London, S.W.1.

AIRMAIL.

EB/PT

14th January, 1953.

Sir Henry Knight, K.C.S.I.,
U.N.R.W.A.,
Unesco House,
Beirut,
Lebanon.

Dear Sir Henry,

The Foreign Office has passed on to us your latest plea that we should consider another appeal for clothing for refugees in the Middle East. Although we continue to receive a certain amount of clothing fairly regularly, we should like you to know that we are willing to give further help.

I am leaving on Tuesday, the 20th January, for the Persian Gulf where I shall be staying mainly with Sir Rupert Hay, British Residency, Bahrain, until about the 24th February. It has been suggested that I come back via Beirut and perhaps stay a couple of days in order to discuss with you details of another appeal and also to bring myself up to date on the refugee situation.

As you probably know, my old friends in Beirut have now returned home, and I wondered whether one of your staff could possibly reserve me a room at a reasonable hotel. I should be most grateful if I could be sent a line c/o Sir Rupert Hay, British Residency, Bahrain.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Foreign Office who are also writing to you.

Yours sincerely,

Evelyn Bark
International Relations and Relief Adviser.

(EE 1824/74)

UNCLASSIFIED

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

19th January, 1953.

On receiving your letter AC 16/1 of the 24th December, I took up with the Red Cross again the question of another broadcast appeal for clothes for the refugees. As a result, their hearts have softened and they have now agreed in principle to an appeal. They would wish, however, that the appeal should be made this time by themselves rather than by someone nominated by United Nations Relief Works Agency and the Foreign Office, as was the case with Sir Ronald Storrs. It might be done by Lady Limerick, the Vice-Chairman of the Society, or possibly by Miss Bark herself.

2. As regards the time of the appeal, they suggest that it should be made either in March, as soon as Miss Bark gets back from her Middle East visit, or in the Autumn. It would not be convenient for them to do it in April, and they do not think it desirable that it should be made at any time near the Coronation. They would prefer to postpone it till the Autumn, particularly since the steady flow of donations continues.

3. I told Miss Bark that my own personal reaction was that next Autumn would be the best time when we should be able to melt hearts by describing the Arab refugees entering into their sixth Winter of exile. On the other hand, an appeal in March might tap sources of discarded Winter clothes and would also give plenty of time for shipments to be made before the Winter.

4. You may care to discuss these points with Miss Bark when she visits you at the end of next month.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss C. Waterlow)

Sir Henry Knight, K.C.S.I.,C.I.E.,
United Nations Relief and Works Agency,
c/o British Embassy,
Beirut.

UNRWA activities to alleviate the plight of Arab refugees in the Middle East; work of voluntary organisations including churches; interest by MPs in HMG contributions to UN plan. Code EE file 1824 (papers 59 to end). 1952. MS Refugee Records from the General Correspondence Files of the Political Departments of the Foreign Office, Record Group 371, 1947-1970 FO 371/98507. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom).